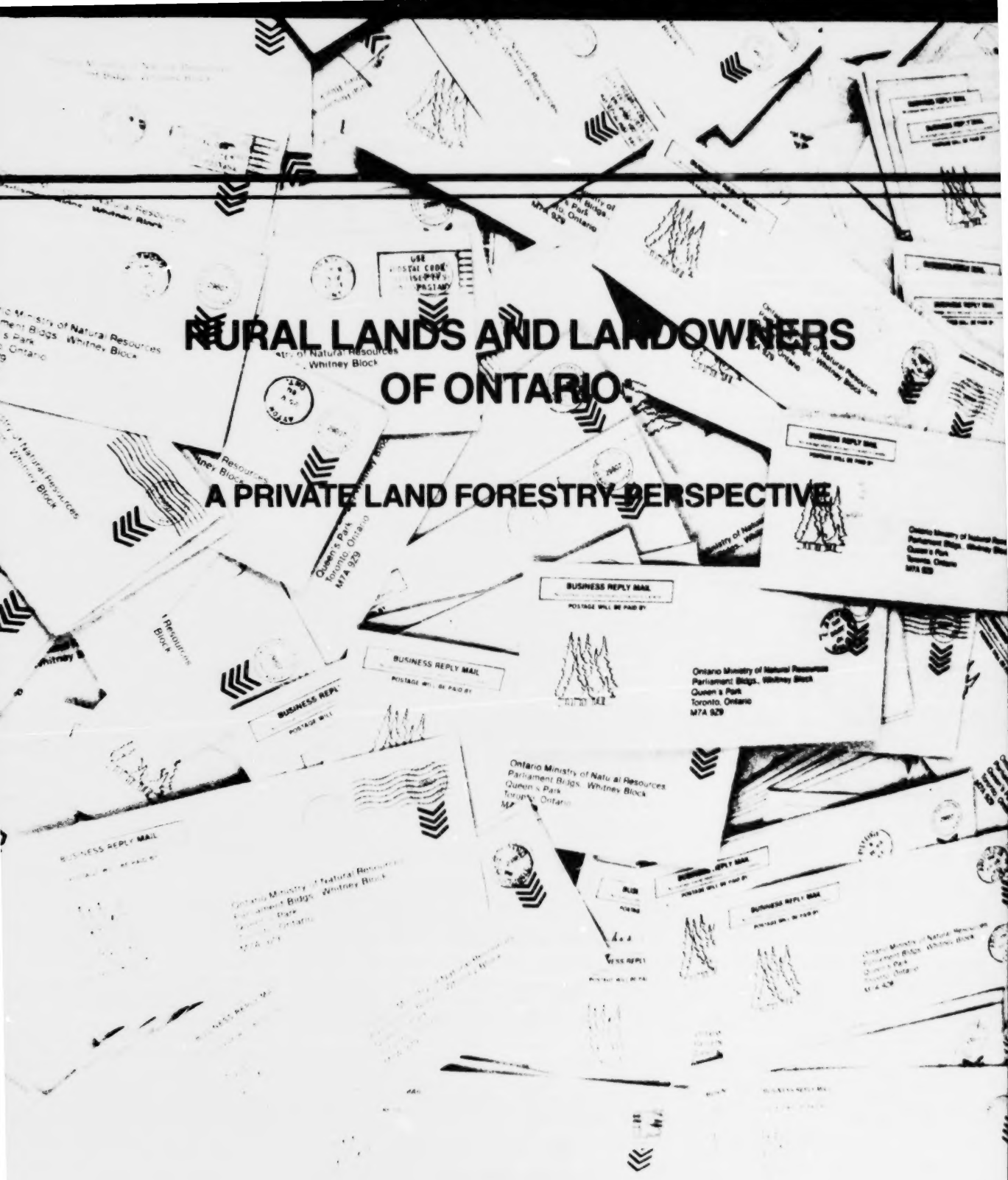

RURAL LANDS AND LANDOWNERS OF ONTARIO:

A PRIVATE LAND FORESTRY PERSPECTIVE

Environment Canada
Canadian Forestry Service

Environnement Canada
Service canadien des forêts

Ontario
Ministry of Natural Resources

Ministère des Richesses naturelles

BRIEFLY

There were 198,140 rural landowners in Ontario with a minimum 50 acres of property. Of these, 31,880, or 16%, had property in northern Ontario and the majority of 166,260, or 84%, had their land in southern Ontario.

Most (93%) of the landowners were individuals or non-corporate partnerships. The remainder were corporations/companies, institutions, commercial or private recreation groups/clubs, and other non-individuals.

Individual Landowners

Farmers made up the largest group of rural landowners by occupation (45%); however, their proportion of the total has declined since 1969. Retired individuals (13%), professionals (10%), and skilled tradesmen (9%) have become more important landowner occupations.

Most (92%) lived either on their property or within 25 miles of it. A large proportion (17%) had attained graduation from a college, university, or had even received further education. Six out of every ten landowners were at least 50 years of age.

Woodland

Eighty-four out of every 100 rural landowners had some woodland or forest tree plantation. The average size of woodland holding in northern Ontario was 431 acres; in the south, it was 88 acres.

Activities

Commercial timber production was one of the least frequent primary objectives cited for land purchase (less than 2% of the land purchasers) or woodland possession (less than 4% of the woodland owners). Yet, three woodland owners out of every ten had sold forest products, and eight out of every ten had extracted some forest products from their woodland for personal use.

Two-thirds of the woodland owners had carried out some form of forest management practice by way of stand establishment, improvement, protection or harvesting activity.

Interests and Familiarity

One-third of the woodland owners expressed an interest in active participation in regional woodland owners' associations.

Unfamiliarity and a desire to learn more about the Province's Woodlands Improvement Assistance program, the forest management advisory services, and the Managed Forest Tax Reduction program were indicated by 51%, 50%, and 59% of the rural landowners, respectively.

Three out of every ten landowners would like to plant forest trees on their open, cleared, or scrub land. Only two out of every ten woodland owners would like to clear a portion of their woodland. On a provincial basis, the reforestation potential represents 905,000 acres on private land, while the private woodland area desired to be cleared of forest growth is 914,000 acres.

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A co-operative study of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and the Great Lakes Forest Research Centre, Canadian Forestry Service, Environment Canada conducted under the auspices of the Canada-Ontario Joint Forestry Research Committee.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
I	INTRODUCTION	1
II	THE STUDY AREA	3
III	THE SURVEY	6
	A. The Survey Objectives	6
	B. The Methodology	7
IV	THE LAND AND ITS OWNERSHIP	19
	A. Introduction	19
	B. Tenure	19
	Form of Legal Ownership	19
	Duration of Ownership	20
	Method of Property Acquisition	21
	Land Purchase Motives	23
	Southern Ontario	24
	Northern Ontario	26
	C. The Land	28
	Property Size and Location	28
	Property Composition	28
V	THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LANDOWNER	33
	A. Introduction	33
	B. The Landowner's Socio-Economic Characteristics.	33
	Age	33
	Education	34
	Occupation	35
	Residency	36
VI	THE WOODLANDS	39
	A. Introduction	39
	B. Woodland Size and Occurrence	39
	C. Woodland Motive	41
	D. Desired Size of Woodland	43
	E. Forest Management Advisory and Assistance Programs	46
	Forest Management Advisory Services	47
	Woodlands Improvement Assistance Program	49
	Ontario Managed Forest Tax Reduction Program	51
VII	FORESTRY ACTIVITIES	53
	A. Introduction	53
	B. Woodland Activities	53
	C. The Sale of Forest Products	55

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont'd.)

	Page
VIII A COMPARISON: SOUTHERN ONTARIO, 1969 AND 1981	60
A. Introduction	60
B. Ownership, Acquisition and Purchase Motive	60
C. The Land and Owner Characteristics	61
Townships and County Acreages	61
Land Composition	62
Education	63
Occupation	63
Residency	64
D. The Woodlands	65
Woodland Size	65
Desired Size of Woodland	65
Woodlands Improvement Assistance Program	67
E. Forestry Activities	68
Woodland Activities	68
Sale of Forest Products	69
IX CONCLUSIONS	70
APPENDICES	78
A. Survey Questionnaire and Response by Region	79
B. Size Class Distribution of Properties by OMNR Administrative Regions and the Province of Ontario	89

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1	Total Area Classification into Broad Land and Ownership Groups, Northern and Southern Ontario	4
2	The Survey Sample and Response Rate	10
3	An Estimate of the Number of Landowners	11
4	Total Acreages Reported in the Ontario Rural, Private Landowner Survey, 1981 by OMNR Administrative Regions	16
5	Variables Used for Analysis of the Ontario Rural, Private Landowner Survey, 1981	17
6	Distribution of Ownership by Type for Northern Ontario, Southern Ontario and All Ontario, 1981	20
7	Percentage Distribution of Land Acquisition Methods, Ontario, 1981	23
8	Percentage Response of Owner's Land Purchase Motives by Administrative Region, 1981	25
9	Average Property Composition by Administrative Region, 1981	31
10	Percentage Distribution of Landowner's Age by Class, Ontario, 1981	33
11	Percentage Distribution of Owner's Occupation, Ontario, 1981	37
12	Percentage Distribution of Landowner's Residency by Distance from the Property, 1981	38
13	Percentage Distribution of Woodland Owner's Motives for Woodland Possession, Ontario, 1981	42
14	Percentage of Owners, with Estimated Acreage, Desiring to Change Current Property Composition, Ontario, 1981	44
15	Percentage Distribution of Owners By Degree of Familiarity with Forest Management Advisory Services, Ontario, 1981	48
16	Percentage Distribution of Owners by Degree of Familiarity with the Woodlands Improvement Act, Ontario, 1981	50
17	Distribution of Primary Wood-Using Mills by Type, Ontario, 1980	54

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

Table		Page
18	Percentage Distribution of Woodland Owners and the Sale of Forest Products, Ontario, 1981	56
19	Percentage Distribution of the Types of Forest Products Sold by Woodland Owners, Ontario, 1981 . . .	57
20	Percentage Distribution of Reasons Given by Woodland Owners for Not Selling Forest Products, Ontario, 1981	58
21	Distribution of Ownership by Type, Southern Ontario, 1969 and 1981	61
22	Distribution of Land Acquisition Methods, Southern Ontario, 1969 and 1981	62
23	Percentage Response of Owner's Land Purchase Motives, Southern Ontario, 1969 and 1981	62
24	Average Property Composition, Southern Ontario, 1969 and 1981	64
25	Percentage Distribution of Landowner's Educational Attainment, Southern Ontario, 1969 and 1981	65
26	Percentage Distribution of Landowner's Major Occupation, Southern Ontario, 1969 and 1981	66
27	Percentage Distribution of Landowner's Residency by Distance from Property, Southern Ontario, 1969 and 1981	66
28	Percentage Distribution of Owners by Degree of Familiarity with the Woodlands Improvement Act, Southern Ontario, 1969 and 1981	68

LIST OF FIGURES

Figures		Page
1	Administrative Regions, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources	5
2	Percentage Distribution of Ownership Duration, Ontario, 1981	21
3	Average Size of Ownership in Ontario, 1981	29
4	The Percentage Distribution of Landowner's Woodland by Size, Ontario, 1981	32
5	Percentage Distribution of Landowners' Educational Attainment, Ontario, 1981	34
6	Woodland Acreage as a Percentage of Total Land Holding, Ontario, 1981	40

RURAL LANDS AND LANDOWNERS OF ONTARIO:
A PRIVATE LAND FORESTRY PERSPECTIVE

I. INTRODUCTION

The past four decades have witnessed a broad, dynamic shifting of land uses in the rural Ontario landscape. Technological innovations in agricultural equipment, rural-to-urban population migration, and urban expansion, in general, have decreased the total farm land area in the Province of Ontario at a rate of more than 73,400 acres or 0.4% per year since 1951. During the five-year period 1966 to 1971, the census-farm area in the Province declined by more than 1,150,500 acres. This phenomenon is most evident in areas where commercial agricultural production had been considered economically submarginal based on current market conditions.

According to the quinquennial Canada Census of Agriculture, approximately 293,600 acres or a little more than a quarter of the total decline in the census-farm area for the 1966-1971 period was farm woodland. The 1976 census witnessed a reversal in the decline in total farm land increasing by some 553,800 acres or 4% during these five years. However, census-farm woodland experienced a further decrease of 35,300 acres during this same period.

Census-farm woodland comprised a significant 16% of the total farm land area in 1951. By the census of 1976, this proportion had declined to about 13%.

A further major component of the rural scene, the non-farm landowner and his property, is not taken into account by this census since a census-farm is defined as "an agricultural holding of one acre or more with sales of agricultural products (including forest products), during the 12-month period prior to the census, of $1,200 or more". As such,

the rural land in non-farm ownership and the land coming out of census-farm woodland production is considered to be of significant interest to the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.

In relation to the above, the supposition that an ever-increasing quantity of rural land is being acquired by the non-resident owner implies that attitudes of a more urban-oriented population will be reflected in more and more land use and resource management decisions. If this assumption holds correct then productive forest land is being acquired by owners who may not be even remotely dependent upon their woodland as a source of total or partial income. This conjecture, which was first documented in a 1969 survey of rural landowners in southern Ontario,[1] has major implications upon future supplies of both forest products and recreational opportunities on private land.

Many new landowners are genuinely interested in "conserving" their woodland but lack a basic understanding of forest management. The fact remains, however, that relatively little is known about rural landowners and their motivation for land management. This essential lack of information, together with the Ministry's responsibilities for administrating a private land forestry program, prompted the re-survey in 1981 of Ontario's rural private landowners focusing on woodland management.

This report presents the current survey's findings. It provides a general overview of the status respecting Ontario's rural, private lands and their owners, and compares the southern Ontario portion of the 1981 survey with the 1969 survey to measure any significant changes that might have occurred during the twelve-year period.

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[1]Anon. Rural Lands and Landowners of Southern Ontario. 1972. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Toronto, Ontario.

II. THE STUDY AREA

The study area for the 1981 survey of rural, private landowners consisted of the whole of the Province of Ontario. The Province extends approximately 1,050 miles latitudinally (south-north) and similarly in longtitudinal distance (east-west), and is varied not only climatically, but physiographically and culturally as well. Latitudinally, Ontario extends from Canada's most southerly extension on Pelee Island in Lake Erie (42°N latitude) and stretches to its northern shores on James and Hudson Bays (57°N latitude). In longitude, the Province lies between the Province of Quebec to the east (75°W longitude) and the Province of Manitoba to the west (95°W longitude).

The Province of Ontario has a total surface area of about 264 million acres of which approximately 9% is held in patented or private ownership and the remaining 91% is Crown land retained under public, provincial and federal jurisdiction (Table 1). It contains some 20 million acres of non-forested land and approximately 199 million acres of forested land. Of the total forested land in the Province, 105 million acres is classed as productive and about 94 million acres are considered non-productive. Productive forest land grows, or is capable of growing, timber of a commercial character and is not withdrawn from such use.

For administrative purposes of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR), the Province is separated into two major regions, namely, Northern and Southern Ontario. These two regions are divided into eight administrative regions. Northern Ontario contains the Northwestern, North Central, Northern and Northeastern Regions; whereas, Southern Ontario contains the Algonquin, Eastern, Central, and Southwestern Regions (Figure 1). The adminstrative regions are further divided into administrative districts.

Table 1. Total Area Classification into Broad Land and Ownership Groups, Northern and Southern Ontario.

Land Cover Description	Crown	Patented	Total
	- - - -	000's of acres	- - - -
Northern Ontario			
Productive forest land	89,497	4,561	94,058
Non-productive forest land	91,111	643	91,754
Sub-Total	180,608	5,204	185,812
Non-forested land	2,316	1,022	3,338
Sub-Total	182,924	6,226	189,150
Water	36,057	--	36,057
Total Area	218,981	6,226	225,207
Southern Ontario			
Productive forest land	5,403	5,801	11,204
Non-productive forest land	533	1,087	1,620
Sub-Total	5,936	6,888	12,824
Non-forested land	92	16,564	16,656
Sub-Total	6,028	23,452	29,480
Water	7,652	--	7,652
Total Area	13,680	23,452	37,132

Source: Dixon, R.M. The Forest Resources of Ontario, 1963. Department of Lands and Forests. Toronto, Ontario.

In terms of political administrative divisions, Ontario consists of 27 counties, 10 regional municipalities, 10 territorial districts, one district municipality, and one metropolitan municipality. Because of its wholly urban nature, the latter political division (Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto) was not considered or included in the 1981 survey. The first four divisions are divided into 794 lower tier municipalities and improvement districts which formed the basic geographic sampling units for the survey.

It is estimated that Ontario's population during 1981 was approximately 8.5 million people. About 90 percent of this population resided in Southern Ontario with about 65 percent concentrated in the Central and Southwestern Regions. Nine out of every ten individuals in

Figure 1. Administrative Regions, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.

the Province live in centres which have a population of 5,000 or more persons and are classified as urban. These conglomorations have historically aligned along major transportation corridors. The population density is, of course, highest along these traditional routes and the Ontario density peaks at about 21,000 persons per square mile in the City of Toronto. From there and other urban concentrations, the population density declines gradually as distance from these urban centres increases.

III. THE SURVEY

This study of rural, private landowners in the Province of Ontario was undertaken by the Forest Resources Group of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources in Toronto together with the Great Lakes Forest Research Centre, Canadian Forestry Service, Environment Canada in Sault Ste. Marie under the auspices of the Canada-Ontario Joint Forestry Research Committee. While these agencies cooperated with each other throughout the course of the study, the provincial agency was directly responsible for survey design, implementation, initial data preparation and report publication. The federal government's role was to prepare and to execute the computer programs for data editing and analysis. Both agencies analyzed the findings and co-authored the conclusions and this report.

The basic objective of the survey, which was conducted during the spring of 1981, was to determine the socio-economic characteristics of the rural landowners and their general objectives and attitudes toward woodland management. The relationships between landowner characteristics and attitudes were revealed through cross-tabular analysis. Broad inter-regional variations of the results were also disclosed. Further, certain measures, such as the availability of timber, the extensiveness of forest management practices, and the potential for reforestation on private land were also determined.

A. The Survey Objectives

The objectives of the survey were essentially threefold:

1. To determine:
    a) the broad socio-economic characteristics of rural, private landowners in Ontario;
    b) the landowners' objectives and attitudes toward land and woodland ownership;

c) the landowners', particularly the woodland owners', attitudes toward participation in existing and in new private land forestry programs;

d) the extent and type of forestry activities carried out on rural, private land and, particularly, in woodland;

e) the relationship between landowner characteristics and their land and woodland objectives and attitudes; and

f) the broad inter-regional (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources administrative regions) variations between landowner characteristics and their objectives and attitudes.

2. To derive quantitative and statistically reliable measures, on provincial and Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources administrative region bases, of:

a) the number of rural, private landowners;

b) the timber availability on rural, private woodland;

c) the reforestation potential on rural, private land;

d) the familiarity of landowners with the provincial private forestry advisory services and the Woodlands Improvement Act program; and

e) the familiarity of woodland owners with the Province's Managed Forest Tax Reduction program.

3. For Southern Ontario, identify significant differences or similarities between the findings of this survey and those of the private landowner survey conducted in 1969 for the above characteristics, objectives, attitudes and measures.

B. The Methodology

The survey was primarily patterned after the southern Ontario study of 1969 in which a mail questionnaire was used. While the

questionnaire remained virtually the same in form and content as in the earlier survey, several key changes in survey methodology were included.

Advice regarding the structure and composition of the questionnaire was solicited from Ministry of Natural Resources main office and administrative region forestry staff along with several members of the Great Lakes Forest Research Centre. In order to encourage maximum response, the questionnaire was kept as short and simple as possible.

The 1981 questionnaire did not include questions relating to water availability, wildfire, recreation, accommodation and future plans, as did that of 1969. The 1981 questionnaire listed questions regarding more detailed property description, interest in new woodland owner initiatives, and landowner familiarity with various government regulations, programs, and services (Appendix A).

Most questions required a checking-off of the selected response. Quantitative replies were limited to the acreages of the landowner's property. The question-skipping technique was incorporated for sections of the questionnaire which may not have applied to a particular respondent.

The questionnaire was translated directly into the French language and made available to all landowners in the survey sample wishing to read or reply in the other official language. More than 100 such requests were received and fulfilled.

The random, systematic sample of rural, private landowners in Ontario was drawn from the Province's Ministry of Revenue regional property tax assessment rolls. These computer files are maintained up-to-date for the 31 Ontario property assessment regions. All, but the four assessment regions comprising the Metropolitan Municipality of Toronto (City of Toronto, North York, Scarborough-East York, and Etobicoke-York), were included in the survey.

A sampling intensity of 5% was used for the 22 assessment regions in southern Ontario, while for Nipissing-Parry Sound and the four remaining assessment regions in northern Ontario, the sampling level was increased to 10%.

Using a random start within each of these 27 property assessment regions, the twentieth landowner, and the tenth in the case of the northern assessment regions, having a minimum of 50 acres of property was systematically chosen for inclusion in the sample. Each selected landowner's name, full mailing address, municipality or township of the property's location, its regional municipality, territorial district, or county, and the acreage of the sampled property were registered on the survey sample master file.

By this system, a total of 12,400 landowners was selected for the survey. Subsequently, each landowner was classified into one of the Ministry of Natural Resources eight field administrative regions and 47 districts (Table 2) as well as into the Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics five planning regions.

A fair probability of sampling the same landowner within the same municipality or township more than once existed in the sample design. Therefore, a check for duplications was conducted. During this check, several unqualified landowners, such as municipalities, Crown agencies or provincial ministries were discovered and deleted from the survey sample master file resulting in a total valid sample size of 11,664 landowners. Based upon this sample, an estimate of 198,140 total rural, private landowners in Ontario was calculated (Table 3).

For the comparative 1969 survey area of southern Ontario, 8,411 sample landowners were estimated in 1981 as compared to 8,496 in 1969. This suggested a decrease over the 12-year period of 1,700 landowners with the minimum 50 acres of property in the area.

Table 2. The Survey Sample and Response Rate

	Region			
	Northwestern	North Central	Northern	Northeastern
	- - - - - - - - - - - -	%	- - - - - - - - - - - -	
Properties Sampled	538	489	830	1,804
Duplicate Owners	33	41	83	316
Valid Sample	505	448	747	1,488
Undeliverable Questionnaires	18	10	22	40
Deliverable Questionnaires	487	438	725	1,448
Returns	392	340	553	1,210
Response Rate	.805	.776	.763	.836
Visual Deletions	8	23	46	72
Pre-edit Returns	384	317	507	1,138
Edit Program Deletions	36	24	46	64
Valid Responses	348	293	461	1,074
Effective Response Rate	.715	.669	.636	.742

	Region				
	Algonquin	Eastern	Central	Southwestern	Ontario
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	%	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		
Properties Sampled	1,360	2,090	2,115	3,174	12,400
Duplicate Owners	32	77	63	91	736
Valid Sample	1,328	2,013	2,052	3,083	11,664
Undeliverable Questionnaires	28	45	37	36	236
Deliverable Questionnaires	1,300	1,968	2,015	3,047	11,428
Returns	992	1,417	1,496	2,236	8,636
Response Rate	.763	.720	.742	.734	.756
Visual Deletions	112	65	78	68	472
Pre-edit Returns	880	1,352	1,418	2,168	8,164
Edit Program Deletions	27	18	(13)	19	221
Valid Responses	853	1,334	1,431	2,149	7,943
Effective Response Rate	.656	.678	.710	.705	.695

Ideally, a stratification by acreage classes of all of the rural properties in the Province would have led to a more sophisticated sample design allowing for provincial acreage estimates. However, sufficient time to incorporate this approach into the survey was not available due

Table 3. An Estimate of the Number of Landowners.

	Region				
	North-western	North Central	Northern	North-eastern	Northern Ontario
Valid Sample	505	448	747	1,488	3,188
Sample Intensity (%)	10	10	10	10	10
Population	5,050	4,480	7,470	14,880	31,880

	Region					
	Algonquin	Eastern	Central	South-western	Southern Ontario	Total Ontario
Valid Sample	1,328	2,013	2,052	3,083	8,476	11,664
Sample Intensity (%)	1,002@ 5 326@10	5	5	5	8,150@ 5 326@10	8,150@ 5 3,514@10
Population	23,300	40,260	41,040	61,660	166,260	198,140

to other considerations. Nevertheless, such a stratification by municipality or township was requested from the Ministry of Revenue for future reference. These municipality or township stratifications were subsequently aggregated to Ministry of Natural Resources districts and regions and are included as part of this report as additional information for the reader (Appendix B).

The survey's landowner master file was used to generate the mailing address computer print-outs which were on special pre-pasted labels. These, together with the other items included in the three mailings, were supplied to the Government Mail Service office of the Ontario Ministry of Government Services for mechanical mass-mail processing. Upon the return of each questionnaire, the landowner's survey number, respondent type, and date were recorded so that he would be deleted from subsequent mailings.

The initial mailing to the sampled landowners occurred during the week of April 6th, 1981. It included the survey questionnaire with the address label pasted on it, a pre-addressed and pre-posted return envelope to Toronto, a covering letter describing the aims and reasons for the survey signed by the Deputy Minister of Natural Resources, and a special leaflet prepared by the Ontario Forestry Association.

The leaflet enclosed with the survey questionnaire requested the landowner's cooperation and offered them an opportunity to be eligible for a lottery draw upon their returning a validly completed questionnaire by National Forestry Week (May 4-10). The Ontario Forestry Association offered a random chance of winning five $100 prizes to every landowner in the survey who complied to this request. The winners of these prizes were randomly selected on May 11th. They were then notified of their success and awarded their prize by the Association. This incentive to respond generated a response of 37% to the first mailing.

The second mailing, consisting again of a survey questionnaire, a return envelope, and a second covering letter from the Deputy Minister stressing the sampled landowner's importance in representing a larger population, was sent during the week of May 4th. The response rate to this mailing was an additional 25%, or 62% overall.

The third and last survey mailing differed slightly from the previous two in that it was somewhat biased geographically. Due to the high response rate from the first two mailings, a surplus of survey questionnaires existed and it was decided to utilize as many of them as possible in the third mailing, but still maintain bias control through designation of a specific area.

The non-respondents to the first two mailings with sampled properties in the southern 22 assessment regions received only a follow-up letter from the Deputy Minister. It thanked those landowners who may

have completed and returned their questionnaire and encouraged those who had not to do likewise.

The non-respondent landowners of the northern five assessment regions received another copy of the questionnaire, the return envelope, and the Deputy Minister's follow-up letter. The third survey mailing occurred during the week of June 1st and was the only one which mentioned a response deadline of June 22nd. Several returns trickled in until the cut-off date of June 30th. The final mailing accounted for a further 14% response or an overall response rate of 76% (Table 2).

The three questionnaire mailings generated a prodigious flow of correspondence all of which was replied to on an individual basis. Furthermore, after the survey analysis was completed another mailing was made in March, 1982 to those landowners who had expressed unfamiliarity with or a desire to have additional information about certain government forestry programs. More than 5,000 information packages about the Ministry's private land forestry advisory services, the 1981 Ontario Managed Forest Tax Reduction program, and fuelwood harvesting in private woodland were mailed to each such landowner.

A Ministry of Natural Resources news release regarding the implementation of the survey was sent to all Ontario news media during the week of the first mailing. Moreover, many of the Ministry's regional and district field offices conducted radio or television news broadcasts or had media coverage in local newspapers publicizing the survey. This effort contributed significantly to the overall success of the survey.

Upon receipt of each returned questionnaire, the landowner's survey number and other information were recorded as indicated earlier. Undeliverable questionnaires and requests for the French language questionnaire were monitored. All respondent returns were scrutinized and edited visually for completeness. Some of the responses required manual coding in appropriate spaces provided within the questionnaire.

The next stage was to transfer the data from the questionnaire to computer-readable form. This was done by mechanically key-punching the data directly from the questionnaire onto magnetic tapes.

At this point, the magnetic tapes were transferred to the Great Lakes Forest Research Centre, Canadian Forestry Service, Environment Canada in Sault Ste. Marie. At the Centre, the response data was electronically edited for logical consistency and data limits by testing the individual replies through a special computer edit program. All rejected or invalid landowner questionnaire records were deleted in total if major inconsistencies were found. The visual and electronic edits reduced the response rate from 76% to an effective rate of 70% (Table 2).

By comparison with the Ontario Forest Resources Inventory (Table 1), the respondents to the survey owned 5,358,182 acres or 18% of all the private land in the Province, or 2,643,624 acres or 9% of the municipality or township properties to which they replied in the survey (Table 4). Similarly, they represented the ownership of 1,278,723 acres or 11% of all of the municipalites' and townships' private woodland.

The computer edit program also created several new variables from data included in the questionnaires. Thus, the landowner survey number, the questionnaire return data, the questionnaire replies, and the newly created variables constituted the main record file for each landowner which was subjected to final computer processing and compilation. A total of 57 variables, including five geographic divisions, were available for analysis (Table 5).

The BMDP (December, 1979 version) statistical computer software package from the University of California was used for the data processing. This package allowed for the computation of simple statistics (means, standard deviations, and standard errors of the mean) for the quantitative data alone or by a specified group or strata level. Histo-

grams or frequency distributions of all the other non-quantitative, but grouped variables, were also processed. Lastly, two-way (two variable) cross tabulations were produced for selected grouped variables which attempted to establish basic relationships between the landowner's socio-economic characteristics and his attitudes, desires, and activities.

These computations were performed for each of the Ministry's eight administrative regions, the two main geographic subdivisions of Northern and Southern Ontario, and the Province as a whole.

Table 4. Total Acreages Reported in the Ontario Rural, Private Landowner Survey, 1981 by OMNR Administrative Regions.

Property Description	Region				
	North-western	North Central	Northern	North-eastern	Northern Ontario
	acres				
Reg. Mun./Terr.Dist./County Acres	175,520	126,381	630,065	1,888,609	2,820,575
Municipality/Township Acres	146,717	120,526	274,776	594,652	1,136,671
Open or Cleared Land	42,245	12,604	40,146	71,659	166,654
Scrub Land	11,509	6,003	11,217	27,900	56,629
Non-productive Land	14,745	10,328	27,176	38,602	90,851
Natural Woodland	68,886	55,682	171,091	409,434	705,093
Plantation Woodland	2,962	1,388	1,295	6,350	11,995
Woodland Wanted to Clear	11,681	3,860	8,949	9,210	33,700
Open or Cleared and Scrub Land Wanted to Plant	3,367	3,767	2,376	9,590	19,100

	Region					
	Algonquin	Eastern	Central	South-western	Southern Ontario	Ontario
	acres					
Reg. Mun./Terr.Dist./County Acres	296,682	321,163	283,511	461,138	1,362,494	5,358,182
Municipality/Township Acres	289,254	320,701	281,108	433,846	1,324,909	2,643,624
Open or Cleared Land	41,861	148,992	177,789	337,943	706,585	886,508
Scrub Land	18,173	22,826	14,166	15,410	70,575	130,417
Non-productive Land	32,682	33,656	13,496	12,798	92,632	188,161
Natural Woodland	176,135	98,891	41,180	55,886	372,092	1,234,652
Plantation Woodland	8,550	8,022	9,439	3,848	29,859	44,071
Woodland Wanted to Clear	5,379	4,549	2,299	3,747	15,974	50,222
Open or Cleared and Scrub Land Wanted to Plant	5,946	8,691	4,746	4,452	23,835	44,154

Table 5. The Variables for Analysis of the Ontario Rural, Private Landowner Survey, 1981.

Variable Number	Variable Name
1	OMNR Administrative Region
2	OMNR Administrative District
3	OMTE Planning Region
4	Regional Municipality/Territorial District/County
5	Municipality/Township
6	Questionnaire Return Date
7	Respondent Type
8	Reg. Municipality/Terr. District/County Acres (1)
9	Municipality/Township Acres (2)
10	Property Ownership (3)
11	Ownership Duration (4)
12	Initial Acquisition Method (5)
13	Main Purchase Motive (6)
14	Open or Cleared Land Acres (7)
15	Scrub Land Acres (8)
16	Non-productive Land acres (9)
17	Natural Woodland Acres (10)
18	Plantation Woodland Acres (11)
19	Main Woodland Motive (12)
20	Personal Forest Products Use (13)
21	Forest Products Sales (14)
22	Main No Sales Reason (15)
23	Forest Products Sold (16)
24	Forest Management Activities 917)
25	Main Forest Mgmt. Activities Motive (18)
26	Forest Insurance Interest (19)
27	Woodland Owners Assn. Interest (20)
28	Income Tax Regulation Assessment (21)
29	Woodland Clearing Desire (22A)
30	Clearing Acres (22B)
31	Open Land Planting Desire (23A)
32	Planting Acres (23B)
33	Woodlands Improvement Act Familiarity (24)
34	WIA Agreement Satisfaction (25)
35	Forest Mgmt. Advisory Services Familiarity (260
36	Managed Forest Tax Rebate Program Familiarity (27)
37	Forest Tree Nursery Stock Availability Awareness (28)
38	Municipality Tree Cutting By-Law Awareness (29)
39	Suitable Access to Property (30)
40	Residence-to-Property Distance (31)

Table 5. The Variables for Analysis of the Ontario Rural, Private Landowner Survey, 1981. (Cont'd.)

Variable Number	Variable Name
41	Landowner Age Class (32)
42	Landowner Education (33)
43	Landowner Occupation (34)
44	Total Open or Cleared and Scrub Land Acres
45	Total Natural and Plantation Woodland Acres
46	Municipality/Township Acres by Size Class
47	Open or Cleared Land Acres by Size Class
48	Scrub Land Acres by Size Class
49	Non-productive Land Acres by Size Class
50	Natural Woodland acres by Size Class
51	Plantation Woodland Acres by Size Class
52	Total Open or Cleared and Scrub Land Acres by Size Class
53	Total Woodland acres by Size Class
54	Percentage Open or Cleared and Scrub Land Acres of Municipality/Township Acres
55	Percentage Total Woodland Acres of Municipality/Township Acres
56	Percentage Open or Cleared and Scrub Land Acres of Municipality/Township Acres by Percentage Class
57	Percentage Total Woodland Acres of Municipality/Township Acres by Percentage Class.

( ) Refers to Survey Questionnaire Question Number.

IV. THE LAND AND ITS OWNERSHIP

A. Introduction

Land in Ontario has been acquired by individuals, a group of individuals, corporations, or any other legal entity at varying times, by a variety of different methods, or for a multitude of reasons. These aspects of land acquisition and tenure can have a strong influence on the manner and extent to which these lands are managed and used. Additionally, the physical features, the composition, and location of the property or properties owned also enter into the owner's land use decision making process.

B. Tenure

Form of Legal Ownership

The questionnaire used in the survey listed six forms of land ownership from which the respondent selected the most appropriate for his particular case. Table 6 shows that a significant proportion, (90 percent) of the ownerships in Ontario are of the single or joint category. This form of ownership does not vary substantially between Northern and Southern Ontario. Corporate establishments comprised an additional 6%, partnerships maintained about 3% and institutional organizations, recreational groups and others accounted for slightly more than 1% of all rural properties.

The regional ownership pattern did not vary significantly among the eight OMNR administrative regions. Single or joint ownerships varied between the highest in the Northwestern Region at 93% and the lowest in the Central Region at 86%. Corporations, the second most common type of ownership, were highest in the Central Region (11%) and lowest in the Northwestern Region (3%). Partnerships were most popular in the Northeastern and Algonquin Regions at 5% and lowest in the pre-

Table 6. Distribution of Ownership by Type for Northern Ontario, Southern Ontario and Ontario, 1981.

Category	Provincial Region		
	Southern Ontario	Northern Ontario	Ontario
	Percentage of Ownerships		
Single or Joint	90.1	88.6	89.7
Partnership	2.4	4.0	2.8
Corporation	6.6	5.9	6.4
Institutional or Recreation Group	0.6	0.9	0.7
Other	0.4	0.6	0.4

Note: Ownerships are of rural holdings of a minimum of 50 acres.

dominately agricultural Southwestern Region at less than 2%. Areas catering to the demand for recreation, mainly the Algonquin and Northeastern Regions, contained higher proportions of recreation group ownerships than did other regions.

Duration of Ownership

As shown in Figure 2 more than 36% of all rural land ownerships in the Province was acquired during the period since 1970, while an additional 27% was obtained during the 1960's. Thus, 63% of all landowners have had their land for less than twenty-one years. Approximately 8% of all ownerships have been under the same title for a continuous period of forty-one or more years.

The percentage of owners who obtained their property since 1970 did not vary appreciably between Northern and Southern Ontario, being 39% and 35%, respectively. Acquisition during this period was lowest in the most populated area of the province, the Central Region (27%), and highest in one of the least populated areas, the Northern Region (42%). The number of property owners having held title to their land in excess of forty-one years was greatest in the Northern and Northeastern Regions

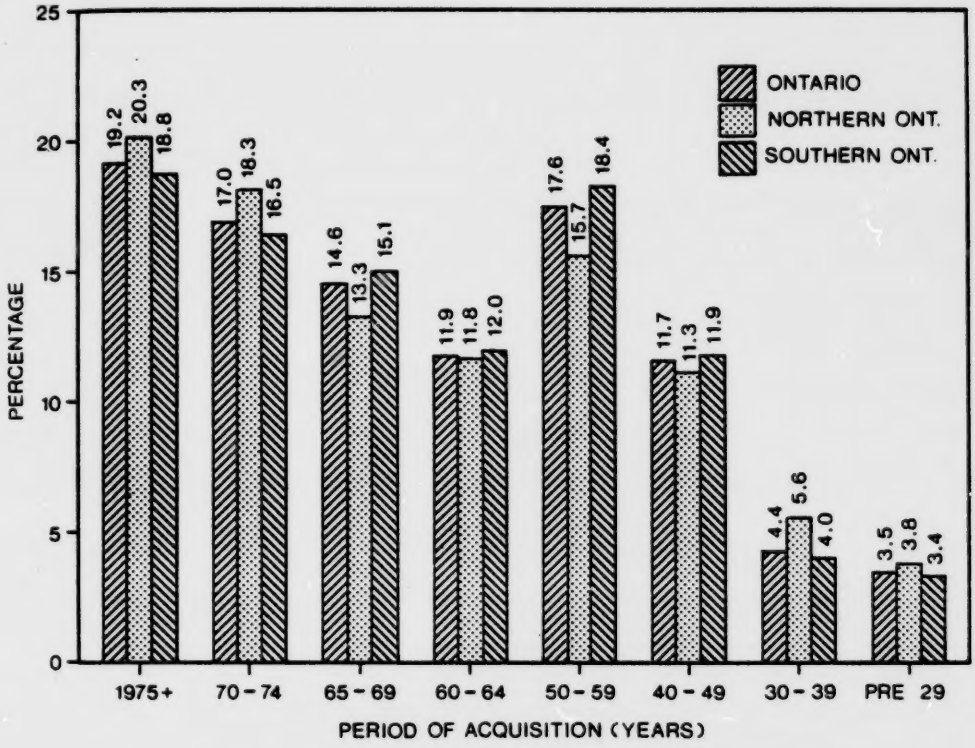

Figure 2. Percentage Distribution of Ownership Duration, Ontario, 1981.

at 10% and lowest in the more populated and agriculturally-oriented Eastern Region at 7%.

Method of Property Acquisition

Transfer of real property from one ownership to another is transacted in several different ways. In the survey, the respondent was requested to identify the method by which his property was acquired. Choices provided were direct purchase, tax sale, gift, inheritance, debt settlement, or by other means.

The most common type of land transfer transaction in Ontario was by direct purchase. Almost 85% of present landowners acquired their land in this manner (Table 7). Inheritance and land transferred in the

form of a gift were the next most common methods of land acquisition and accounted for 11% and 2%, respectively. Obtaining property through tax sales, foreclosures, debt settlements, or other means comprised the remaining 2% of total acquisitions.

Direct purchase of land was a more common practice of land acquisition in Southern Ontario than Northern Ontario, being 86% and 82% of total acquisitions, respectively. This method of acquisition was higher than the provincial average in the Central (89%) and Southwestern (88%) Regions and lowest in the Northern and Northwestern Regions at 80%.

The number of acquisitions of land through inheritance varied little between Northern and Southern Ontario, although regionally there were appreciable differences. In Southern Ontario, ownership through inheritance was highest in the Eastern (14%), Algonquin (12%) and Southwestern (11%) Regions. In Northern Ontario, the inheritance rate was highest in the Northern, Northeastern, and North Central Regions at 12%, 10% and 10%, respectively. Although the percentage of owners having received their land through inheritance was small, it does suggest there is a segment of the population who continue to wish their land be kept within the family.

Acquisition of land through tax sale was significantly greater in Northern Ontario (3%) than in Southern Ontario (0.6%). This type of purchase was most frequent in the Northwestern Region at 8%, appreciably higher than the proportion of acquisitions by this method for Northern Ontario. Tax sales were not a common means of land purchase in the Eastern, Central and Southwestern Regions, although it represented 3% of the total number of acquisitions in the Algonquin Region.

Receiving land as a gift was marginally more common in Northern Ontario (3%) than Southern Ontario (2%). Ownership acquired in this manner was highest in the North Central and Northeastern Regions at 4%

Table 7. Percentage Distribution of Land Acquisition Methods, Ontario, 1981.

Land Acquisition Method	Region				
	Algonquin	Eastern	Central	Southwestern	Southern Ontario
			%		
Direct Purchase	81.4	82.2	88.7	87.5	85.7
Inheritance	11.6	13.5	8.7	10.7	11.0
Gift	3.0	2.2	1.7	1.5	2.0
Tax Sale	2.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6
Other	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.7

	Region					
	Northwestern	North Central	Northern	Northeastern	Northern Ontario	Ontario
			%			
Direct Purchase	79.9	81.9	79.8	82.7	81.5	84.5
Inheritance	6.9	10.2	11.9	10.3	10.1	10.7
Gift	2.6	3.8	2.8	3.8	3.4	2.4
Tax Sale	7.8	3.4	3.0	2.1	3.4	1.4
Other	2.8	0.7	2.4	1.0	1.5	1.0

each, respectively, and lowest in the more highly populated and agricultural Southwestern and Central Regions (2%). Acquiring land through foreclosures, debt settlements, or other means was the least common method of acquisition and comprised less than 2% in all but the Northwestern and Northern Regions.

Land Purchase Motives

Landowners who directly purchased property, as opposed to those acquiring it by other means, were asked to indicate the main reason for such action. Eleven motives were listed in the questionnaire for those landowners who had bought their land outright or through a tax sale. Although the respondents were instructed to check the main reason for purchasing, many gave more than one response. This may have been partly attributable to the owner's uncertainty as to which of several factors constituted his primary reason for making the purchase or his motive may have been multiple. Because of the very different reasons (Table 8) for

land purchases between landowners in Southern and Northern Ontario, these two distinct geographic regions of the province are discussed separately.

Southern Ontario

By far, the most common motive for the purchase of land was for agricultural purposes. Almost 63% of the owners stated this as their primary reason. Next, in descending order of importance, were new permanent residence, financial investment, personal recreation, a second home, satisfaction of owning land, reasons other than those specified, satisfaction of owning woodland, and least frequently, tenant farming, commercial timber production, and commercial recreational purposes. Seven percent of the landowners responded to more than one reason suggesting the absence of a single primary objective for their purchase.

Within the four southern OMNR administrative regions, purchase of land for agricultural reasons rated highly in the predominately agricultural Southwestern Region (81%) and to a lesser degree in the Central Region (63%), and the Eastern Region (56%). Although agriculture was the major reason for purchasing land in the Algonquin Region, it was considerably lower and, hence, not as important as (24%) compared to the other three regions. A new permanent resident and personal recreational purposes were the second (15%) and third (11%) primary objectives, respectively, cited by landowners for investing in land purchases in this region.

The pride or satisfaction of owning land, or the satisfaction of owning woodland were not major reasons cited for land purchase in any one of the four southern regions. Of these two motives, the satisfaction of owning woodland ranked highest in the recreationally-oriented and forested Algonquin Region; however, it ranked only fourth with only 8% of the landowners citing this as their primary objective for acquiring their property.

Table 8. Percentage Response of Owner's Land Purchase Motives by Administrative Region, 1981.

Motive	Region				
	North-western	North Central	Northern	North-eastern	Northern Ontario
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - % - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				
Farming	37.7	22.0	43.7	33.4	34.7
Tenant Farming	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Permanent Residence	16.7	27.2	19.9	15.3	18.1
Second Home	3.3	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.6
Financial Investment	7.9	4.8	6.0	7.3	6.8
Satisfaction of Land Ownership	5.9	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.6
Satisfaction of Woodland Ownership	3.6	4.4	2.4	5.7	4.5
Commercial Timber Production	2.6	5.2	1.6	1.9	2.4
Personal Recreation	3.9	5.6	5.8	8.5	6.8
Commercial Recreation	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.5
Other Reasons	3.9	6.0	3.9	5.4	4.9
Multi-Purpose	12.5	14.0	6.3	11.3	10.8

	Region					
	Algonquin	Eastern	Central	South-western	Southern Ontario	Ontario
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - % - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					
Farming	24.1	56.3	62.9	81.2	62.8	55.2
Tenant Farming	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6
Permanent Residence	14.8	12.7	9.4	4.6	9.1	11.5
Second Home	8.1	3.5	2.8	0.9	3.0	3.4
Financial Investment	6.1	4.4	6.3	2.1	4.3	4.9
Satisfaction of Land Ownership	4.6	3.0	3.2	2.0	2.9	3.4
Satisfaction of Woodland Ownership	8.1	2.7	1.6	0.5	2.4	2.9
Commercial Timber Production	3.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.2
Personal Recreation	10.5	4.7	1.0	1.2	3.3	4.2
Commercial Recreation	2.2	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.8	1.0
Other Reasons	4.0	2.7	3.5	1.8	2.8	3.3
Multi-Purpose	13.5	8.3	6.4	4.8	7.2	8.2

Buying land as an investment varied as an objective across the regions. It ranked third in importance in the Southwestern and Central Regions, fourth in the Eastern Region and fifth in the Algonquin Region. Only 2%, 6%, 4% and 6% of the owners listed financial investment as a primary reason for land purchase in each of these regions, respectively. Purchase of land for the primary purpose of commercial timber production rated low in all regions.

Northern Ontario

The most common primary reason expressed by owners for the purchase of their land was for agriculture, although it was of lesser importance than in Southern Ontario. Almost 35% of the landowners of Northern Ontario stated agriculture as their primary reason for the purchase of their land. Following agriculture were a new permanent residence, financial investment, personal recreational purposes, reasons other than those specified, satisfaction of owning land, a second home, satisfaction of owning woodland, and least frequently, tenant farming, commercial timber production, and commercial recreational purposes. Almost 11% of the owners responded to more than one main reason for their purchase.

Purchase of land for agriculture ranked highest in the Northern (44%) and Northwestern (38%) Regions and lowest in the North Central Region (22%). As in Southern Ontario, purchase of land for a new home ranked as the second most important motive; however, unlike Southern Ontario a higher proportion of owners cited this as a major reason for their land purchase (18%). Among the four northern regions, it rated highest in the North Central Region (27%) and lowest in the Northwestern Region (15%).

The satisfaction of owning land or woodland was marginally greater in Northern Ontario than in Southern Ontario. Combined, 9% of

the purchasing owners cited these two reasons as being the most important in their decision to invest in land. Although the satisfaction of owning land was highest in the Northwestern Region, ranking fourth, only 6% of the owners gave this as the primary reason for their land purchase.

Purchase of land as an investment and for personal recreational purposes rated equally. Combined, almost 14% of the owners cited these two reasons as their primary reason for purchase. Among the regions, purchase of land as a financial investment was strongest in the Northwestern Region (8%) and the Northeastern Region (7%). Purchase of land for personal recreational pursuits was strongest in the Northeastern Region, followed by the Northern Region and North Central Region.

Purchase of land for commercial timber production was not cited by landowners as an important motivational force in their purchase. Slightly over 2% of the owners cited this as their major reason in their decision to buy. Among the regions, the decision to buy land based on its ability to produce timber for commercial use was highest in the North Central Region (fifth in importance within the Region), with 5% of the owners citing it as the major reason and lowest in the Northern Region at 2%.

Reasons for the purchase of land other than those listed was highest in the North Central Region at 6% and lowest in the Northwestern and Northern Regions at 4% each.

Generally, and in the context of all landowners, single, partner and business ownerships bought land primarily for agriculture, although secondary motives differed for each of these ownership groups. After agricultural production, single owners purchased land for permanent residency followed at a distance by personal recreation and financial investment; partners acquired land for personal recreation, financial investment, and the satisfaction of owning land; business ownerships

purchased land for reasons other than those listed in the questionnaire, as a financial investment, and commercial timber production. Institutional organizations purchased land for personal recreation and miscellaneous reasons. The recreation interest groups obviously bought land for that purpose, both for personal and commercial use.

C. The Land

Property Size and Location

The average acreage owned by a respondent, holding a minimum of fifty acres of rural land in the county, regional municipality or territorial district referred to in each respondent's questionnaire, was 641 acres. There was, however, a substantial difference in the average size of holding between Northern and Southern Ontario. In the former, the average size of property holding was 1,727 acres while in the latter it was 231 acres.

Figure 3 shows the average size of ownership for a respondent holding a minimum of fifty acres of rural, private land. As shown, the larger holdings are situated in the Northern and Northeastern Regions, while the smaller acreages are in the central and western portion of Southern Ontario.

Property Composition

Each respondent was asked to classify his municipality property into the following land types: i) open or cleared land used as cropland or pasture, ii) open or cleared land, but not used as cropland or pasture, iii) wasteland, being defined as being too steep, rocky, or wet for crops and trees, iv) natural woodland and, v) forest tree plantations.

The average landowner in Ontario owned 313 acres of land in any one specific municipality. This consisted of 112 acres of open or

cleared land, 16 acres of open or cleared land considered as scrubland by the owner, 24 acres of wasteland, 155 acres of natural woodland, and 6 acres of forest tree plantations. Because of climate, soil type and suitability for agriculture, and varied physiographic features found throughout the Province, there is a marked difference in the proportion of land types on the average size property between Northern and Southern Ontario. Marked differences were also found between regions. Table 9 tabulates the average municipality property composition by region.

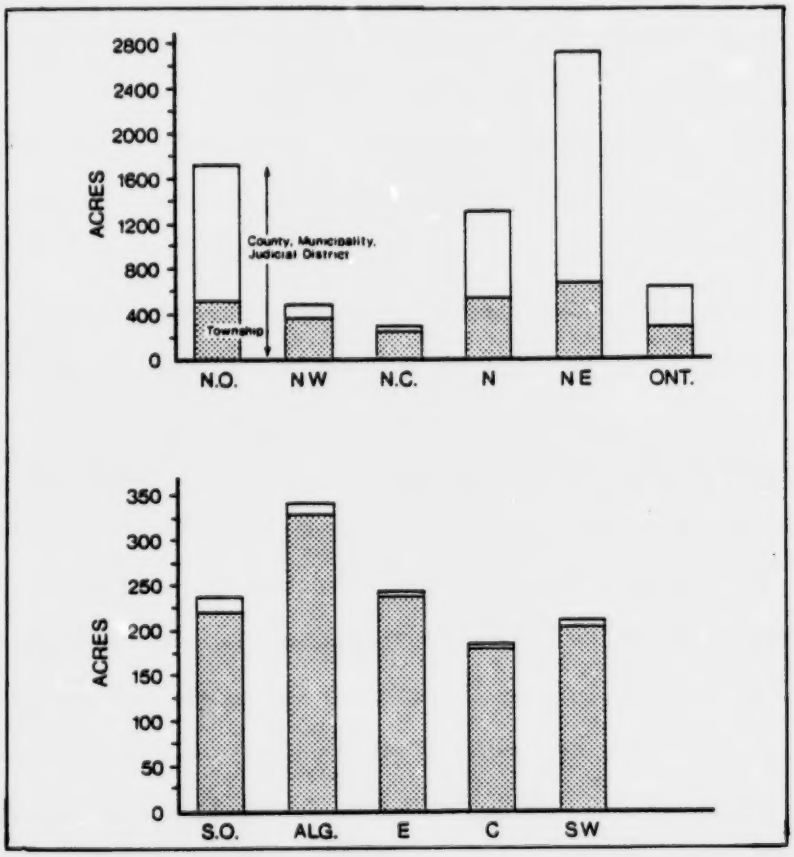

Figure 3. Average Size of Ownership in Ontario, 1981.

Note: The clear area shown in each bar in Figure 3 indicates the average size of land holding of landowners in the county, regional municipality or judicial district in which the respondent's sampled property was located. The stippled part of the bar indicates the average size of ownership within the township or municipality in which the respondent's property was located.

Approximately 82% of Ontario's landowners had cropland or pasture land as part of their property. A little more than three-quarters of these landowners averaged between 48 and 155 acres of land in this category. Unlike Southern Ontario where these lands comprised the greatest proportion of the total acreage, cropland and/or pasture lands in Northern Ontario ranked a distant second to forested land.

About 42% of all landowners had some open or cleared land that was not being used as cropland and/or pasture. Fifty-nine percent of these landowners averaged between 15 and 22 acres in this category. The average size of unused open or cleared land tended to be more than twice as large Northern Ontario than in Southern Ontario.

Forty-five percent of the landowners had some wasteland on their property. Fifty-six percent of these owners averaged between 12 and 20 acres while an additional 40% averaged between 30 and 88 acres in this category. On those properties having wasteland, the mean acreage in Northern Ontario was 81 acres while in Southern Ontario the average size was 40 acres.

Woodland, natural and plantations, was part of the landscape on property owned by 84% of all landowners. Conversely, 16% of the landowners indicated that they had no natural woodland or plantations at all. Approximately 8% of the landowners in Northern Ontario, and 20% of the landowners in Southern Ontario did not have any forested property.

The average size of woodland for Ontario was 192 acres. Seventy-five percent of the owners possessing forest land averaged between 33 and 75 acres of forest cover while an additional 14% had an average of 145 acres. In terms of natural woodland or plantations, the average size of natural woodland was 190 acres while that of plantations was 41 acres.

As one would suspect, the average size of forested property was substantially larger in Northern Ontario than in Southern Ontario. In

Northern Ontario the average size was 431 acres compared to 88 acres in Southern Ontario. In Northern Ontario, the average size of natural forest cover was 429 acres and that of plantations was 75 acres while in Southern Ontario, similar figures were 84 and 34 acres, respectively. Figure 4 shows the percent distribution by woodland size classes for natural and plantation acreages combined for Northern Ontario, Southern Ontario and all of Ontario.

Table 9. Average Municipality Property Composition by Administrative Region, 1981.

Land Type	Region				
	North-western	North Central	Northern	North-eastern	Northern Ontario
	acres				
Cropland or pasture	117	43	89	67	76
Scrubland	33	21	25	26	26
Wasteland	42	36	59	37	43
Natural woodland	197	207	373	517	394
Forest tree plantations	8	5	3	8	6
Total	397	311	549	656	545

	Region					
	Algonquin	Eastern	Central	South-western	Southern Ontario	Ontario
	acres					
Cropland or pasture	49	115	127	159	125	112
Scrubland	22	18	11	7	13	16
Wasteland	39	26	10	6	17	24
Natural woodland	208	75	30	26	65	155
Forest tree plantations	10	6	7	2	5	6
Total	329	239	184	201	225	313

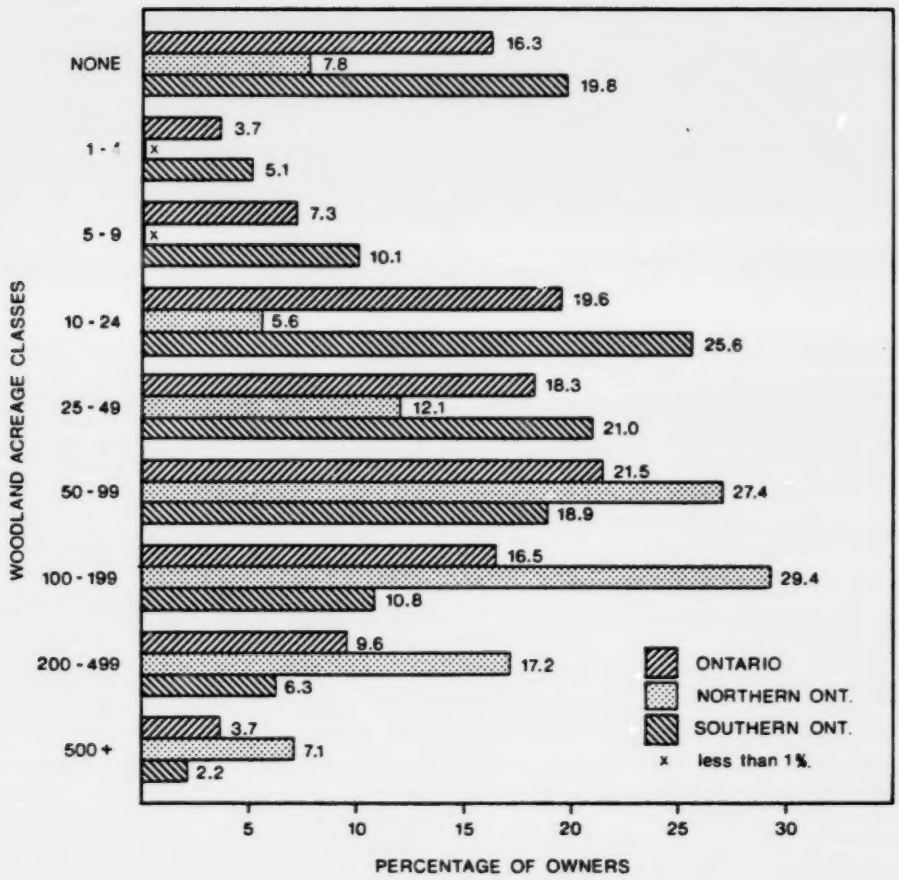

Figure 4. The Percentage Distribution of Landowner's Woodland by Size, Ontario, 1981.

V. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LANDOWNER

A. Introduction

One of the primary objectives of the survey was to examine several socio-economic characteristics of Ontario's owners of private rural lands. Four characteristics were selected for measurement: age, education, occupation and residency in terms of distance from the sampled property. The results presented apply to individual, personal ownerships only.

B. The Landowner's Socio-Economic Characteristics

Age

The largest proportion of landowners (50%) in Ontario were between 40 and 59 years of age (Table 10). Less than five percent of the owners were younger than 30 years while the majority, almost 81%, were over 40 years of age. There was little difference in the ownership age distribution between Northern and Southern Ontario.

Table 10. Percentage Distribution of Landowner's Age, Ontario, 1981.

Age Class	Southern Ontario	Northern Ontario	Ontario
		%	
29 years or less	4.2	4.7	4.3
30-34 yrs.	5.8	6.8	6.1
35-39 yrs.	9.0	8.0	8.7
40-44 yrs.	10.8	9.1	10.3
45-49 yrs.	11.6	13.1	12.0
50-54 yrs.	14.5	13.6	14.2
55-59 yrs.	13.2	14.2	13.4
60-64 yrs.	11.2	10.8	11.1
65 years or more	19.7	19.7	19.8

Education

The amount of education that an individual receives can effect his attitudes and actions regarding land use and the level of management undertaken to enhance property values. Further, educational achievement usually correlates highly with income.

Approximately 31% of all the rural private landowners in Ontario had eight years of public school education or less (Figure 5). The percentage of landowners having achieved this level of education varied

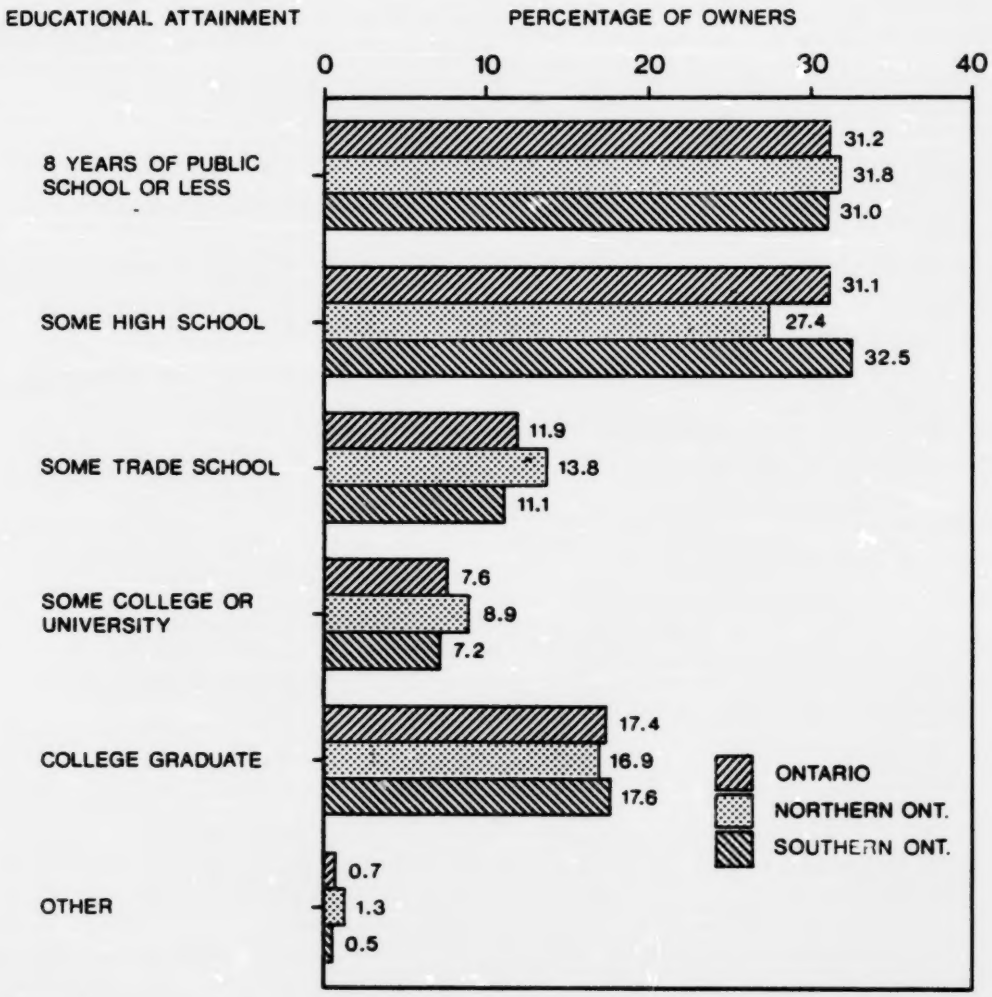

Figure 5. Percentage Distribution of Landowners' Educational Attainment, Ontario, 1981.

little between Southern and Northern Ontario. The maximum educational attainment consisted of some secondary or trade school learning for another 31% and 12% of the total landowners, respectively. One-quarter of the total had gained entrance to or graduated from a college or university.

Regionally, the greatest percent of landowners having only attained public school or less were located in the Northern Region (39%). The percent of landowners having at least some high school education was highest in the Southwestern Region (36%) and lowest in the Northern Region (23%). Landowners having entered or graduated from a college or university was highest in the North Central Region (34%) followed by the Algonquin Region (28%), the Eastern Region (27%) and the Central Region (26%). The lowest percent of landowners having achieved this level of education were those with property in the Southwestern Region (21%).

Occupation

Most rural landowners are farmers by occupation, and while some landowners may be part-time farmers their major source of income may be derived through occupational activity other than agricultural production. Additionally, an individual's employment may influence how that person uses his land. To provide some insight into the type of employment Ontario landowners undertake, the following nine occupational classes were considered: farmer, labourer or wage earner, clerical or office worker, skilled tradesman, business or commercial worker, professional, housewife or housekeeper, retired, and other.

The results of the survey indicated that the majority of Ontario landowners (45%) undertook farming as their primary occupation (Table 11). There was a dramatic difference, however, in the distribution pattern between Southern and Northern Ontario and regionally. Almost

53% of landowners in Southern Ontario cited farming as their main occupation versus 23% in Northern Ontario. Regionally, the response to farming was heaviest in the main agricultural belts located in the Southwestern and Central Regions. It was lowest in the more physically rugged, colder, and shallow-soiled areas of the Algonquin, Northeastern and North Central Regions.

Retired landowners ranked second as a major occupational group and accounted for almost 13% of Ontario's landowners. Professionals, skilled tradesmen, labourers or wage earners, and business or commercial workers accounted for 10, 9, 8, and 7% of the total, respectively. The remaining categories - housewife or housekeeper, clerical or office workers, and others accounted for less than 10% of the number of landowners.

As with farming, significant variations from the provincial distribution existed between Northern and Southern Ontario, as well as between the regions. The most pronounced differences existed in the percentage distribution for the three occupational categories of labourers or wage earners, skilled trades, and retired. In Southern Ontario these occupations represented 5, 7 and 11% of the total number of landowners, respectively, while in Northern Ontario, they accounted for 14, 15, and 17%, respectively.

Residency

Almost sixty-nine percent of Ontario rural landowners lived on or within five miles of their property (Table 2). An additional 10% of the total lived within 6 and 25 miles of their property. The remaining 21% resided in excess of 25 miles of their sampled property.

There were significant differences between Northern and Southern Ontario in the relationship between landowner's residency and the distance to his rural property. Seventy-three percent of rural landowners

Table 11. Percentage Distribution of Owner's Major Occupation, Ontario, 1981.

Major Occupation	Region				
	North-western	North Central	Northern	North-eastern	Northern Ontario
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - % - - - - - - - - - - - - -				
Farmer	29.1	15.2	25.2	22.9	23.4
Labourer-Wage Earner	15.5	17.5	14.8	12.6	14.2
Clerical-Office	1.2	3.3	1.4	2.3	2.1
Skilled Trades	13.0	15.2	16.7	14.0	14.6
Business-Commercial	8.5	7.1	9.6	9.1	8.8
Professional	10.9	13.8	8.7	11.2	11.0
Housewife-Housekeeper	3.3	7.4	5.2	5.5	5.4
Retired	14.8	14.9	15.3	18.1	16.5
Other	3.6	5.6	3.1	4.2	4.0

	Region					
	Algonquin	Eastern	Central	South-western	Southern Ontario	Ontario
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - % - - - - - - - - - - - - -					
Farmer	19.8	42.2	53.6	71.0	52.6	44.6
Labourer-Wage Earner	8.3	5.6	5.0	3.3	5.0	7.5
Clerical-Office	2.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.4
Skilled Trades	14.2	7.9	5.7	4.5	7.0	9.1
Business-Commercial	9.6	5.6	7.8	3.4	5.9	6.7
Professional	12.7	12.9	10.2	5.0	9.2	9.7
Housewife-Housekeeper	5.0	4.8	4.0	3.4	4.1	4.4
Retired	20.6	12.5	10.3	7.7	11.3	12.8
Other	7.6	7.5	2.2	0.8	3.7	3.8

in Southern Ontario lived on or within five miles of their property, whereas, only 57% of the landowners lived on or within this distance in Northern Ontario. Regionally, the percent of landowners residing on or within five miles of their property was greatest in the Eastern, Central and Southwestern Regions at 71, 76 and 83%, respectively.

Almost 21% of rural landowners having property in Northern Ontario lived more than 200 miles away while in Southern Ontario the comparable figure was just over three percent. In the Northwestern and Northern Regions, more than a quarter of landowners lived more than 200 miles from their property.

Table 12. Percentage Distribution of Landowner's Residency By Distance from the Property, 1981.

Distance In Miles	Ontario	Southern Ontario	Northern Ontario
	- - - - - - - -	%	- - - - - - - -
On or within 5	68.6	73.1	56.6
6-25	10.4	9.7	12.1
26-50	4.1	3.3	6.1
51-100	4.2	5.2	1.8
101-200	4.7	5.4	2.9
201-400	2.6	1.5	5.6
400 or more	5.4	1.8	15.0

VI. THE WOODLANDS

A. Introduction

This chapter discusses only those landowners who had some acreage of woodland on their property. This group includes a wide range of owners, from those having all or most of their property covered with woodland to those with only a very small percent of their total property under forest cover.

B. Woodland Size and Occurrence

It was stated previously that the average total single-municipality property of an Ontario rural, private landowner, with a minimum fifty acre parcel, was 313 acres. The variation was significant, however, between Southern and Northern Ontario where the average holding was 225 and 545 acres, respectively.

Forest cover comprised some 41% of the total of these holdings. Again, there was a significant difference between Southern and Northern Ontario where the average percent of woodland of total property was 32% and 61%, respectively. Regionally, the variation in the percentages of woodland to total size of property was more pronounced in Southern Ontario than in Northern Ontario (Figure 6). Woodlands in Southern Ontario comprised some 65% of total holdings in the Algonquin Region and decreased dramatically in the remaining three southern regions. As expected, the distribution was not as varied across Northern Ontario with the average percent of woodland to total property holding being lowest in the Northern and Northwestern Regions at 57% and highest in the North Central Region at 65%.

The majority of Ontario woodland owners possessed forested properties which averaged 55 acres in size while the proportion of total woodland owners decreased with increasing woodland acreages. Only 16%

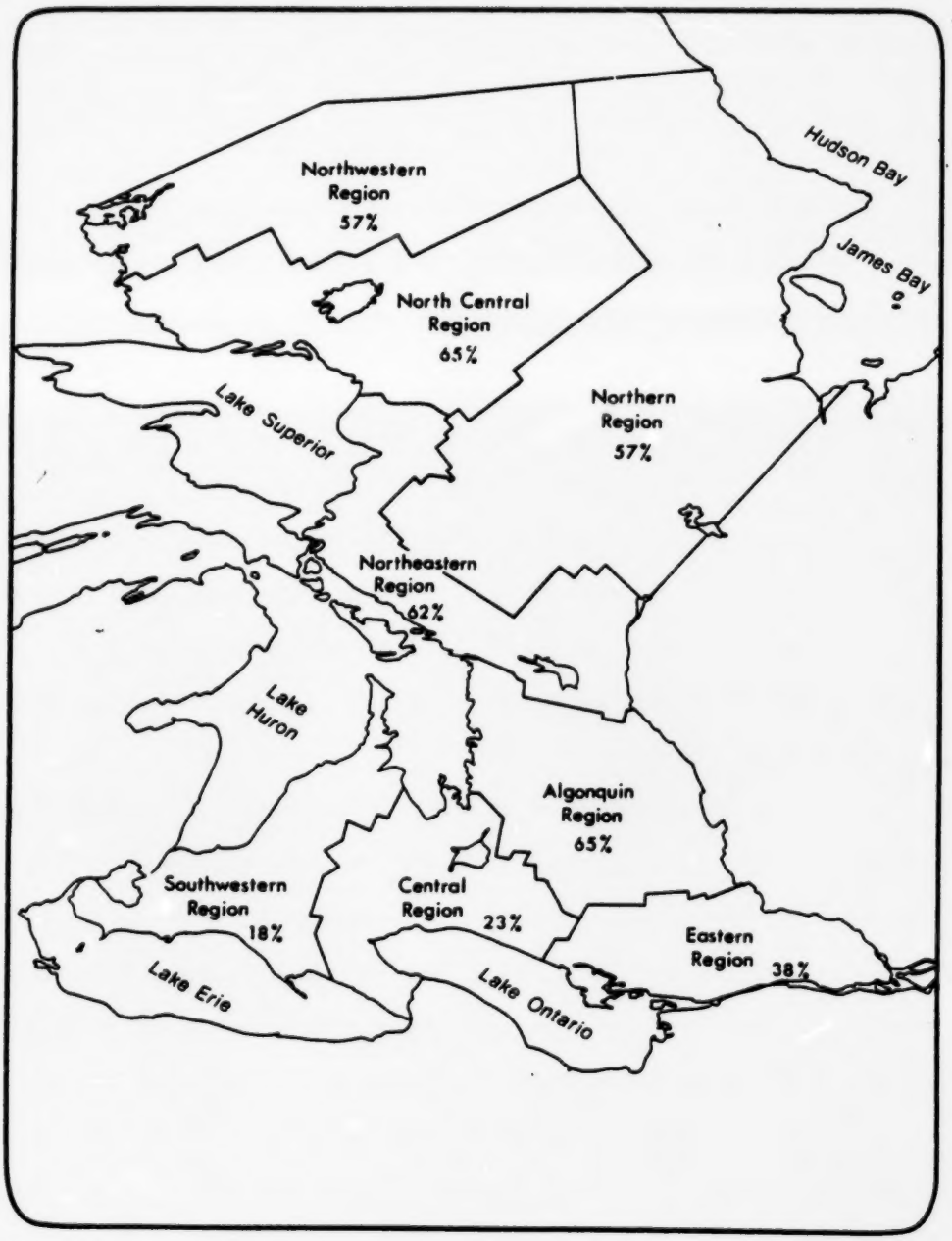

Figure 6. Woodland Acreage as a Percentage of Total Land Holding, Ontario, 1981.

of all landowners indicated that they did not have any woodland. Most landowners of less than 300 acres averaged 33% to 45% of their land in forest cover, while landowners with 300 or more acres averaged at least 39% of their property in tree cover. In Northern Ontario, most landowners with less than 300 acres averaged 57% to 65% of their holding in forest whereas in Southern Ontario the comparable figures were 26% to 38%.

C. Woodland Motive

All landowners having woodland on their property were asked their main reason for having it.

In more than forty-four percent of the cases the respondents stated the main reason for having woodland or plantations was that it had always been a part of the property. This response was somewhat stronger in Southern Ontario (46%) than in Northern Ontario (41%) (Table 13).

The attitude that the woodland owner had forest property simply because it had always been part of it reflects a rather indifferent attitude towards the woodland. More positive attitudes reflecting a definite reason(s) for woodland being part of the property, such as liking woodland, having it as a source of fuelwood, or the idea that it had some benefit to the total farming operation, were less frequent reasons given for having forested acreage. Still less frequent were the percentage of owners that held woodland for either recreation purposes, or for the selling of timber commercially. The least frequently selected responses included business investment, county by-laws restricting tree cutting, and other non-specified motives for woodland acreage.

Many woodland owners could not decide on a definite primary reason for having forested property. More than 18% of woodland owners

Table 13. Percentage Distribution of Woodland Owner's Motives for Woodland Possession, Ontario, 1981.

Motive	Region				
	North-western	North Central	Northern	North-eastern	Northern Ontario
	%				
Benefit to farm operation	6.1	5.2	3.3	6.2	5.5
Part of the property	46.4	37.8	45.6	37.8	40.8
Business investment	3.4	4.8	2.2	2.9	3.1
Like woodland	6.5	10.8	8.6	9.6	9.0
Recreation	5.1	7.2	5.3	9.0	7.4
Fuelwood	4.8	6.4	11.1	8.9	8.3
Selling timber	5.5	6.8	1.9	3.7	4.1
Municipal by-laws	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	3.4	5.6	4.2	1.9	3.1
Multi-reasons	18.8	15.3	17.8	19.9	18.6

	Region					
	Algonquin	Eastern	Central	South-western	Southern Ontario	Ontario
	%					
Benefit to farm operation	4.6	8.3	7.6	7.0	7.0	6.6
Part of the property	33.5	41.9	53.9	49.3	45.9	44.4
Business investment	5.0	3.8	2.0	1.5	2.8	2.9
Like woodland	10.6	8.0	7.8	8.8	8.7	8.8
Recreation	10.0	4.3	2.2	1.8	3.9	4.9
Fuelwood	7.7	9.5	5.8	5.8	7.0	7.4
Selling timber	5.0	2.6	1.3	2.1	2.5	3.0
Municipal by-laws	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.5	1.0	0.7
Other	4.4	3.3	3.5	1.5	2.9	3.0
Multi-reasons	19.2	18.1	15.7	19.5	18.2	18.3

provided more than one reason to this question. The percent of woodland owners responding in this manner did not vary substantially between Northern and Southern Ontario.

Among the less frequent reasons cited, the following revealed some difference between Northern and Southern Ontario woodland owners regarding the primary reason for forest property. Over 7% of the woodland owners in Northern Ontario cited recreational pursuits as the main reason compared to 4% in Southern Ontario. This response was strongest in the Northeastern and Algonquin Regions. Over 8% of the woodland

owners in Northern Ontario cited cutting fuelwood as the main reason for having woodland as compared to 7% in Southern Ontario. The interest in cutting fuelwood was strongest in the Northern Region with over 11% of the woodland owners citing this as their primary reason. Over 4% of woodland owners in Northern Ontario cited selling timber as the basic reason for having woodland compared to just under 3% in Southern Ontario. This reason was strongest in the North Central (7%) and Northwestern (6%) Regions.

D. The Desired Size of Woodland

The woodland acreage which presently exists on many holdings is not necessarily analogous to that which is deemed desirable by woodland owners. Conversely, landowners with open, cleared or scrub land may wish to have or expand woodland acreage. To determine the percent of landowners desiring some change in their present property composition, woodland owners were asked whether or not they would like to see any of their forested property cleared; and, all landowners were asked if they wished to reforest any of their open, cleared or scrub land.

One out of every five Ontario woodland owners would like to clear at least part of his forested land for an alternate use (Table 14). The proportion of woodland owners wanting to clear forested land was significantly higher in Northern Ontario (27%) than in Southern Ontario (17%). In Northern Ontario, it was highest in the Northwestern (35%), Northern (30%) and North Central (30%) Regions. In Southern Ontario, it was highest in the Southwestern Region where agriculture was a predominant rural activity. Almost 21% of the woodland owners in this Region wanted to clear a portion, or possibly all, of their woodland so as to place it in some other use.

The proportion of Ontario woodland owners who would like to have some of their woodland cleared for other use was highest in the younger

Table 14. Percentage of Owners, with Estimated Acreage, Desiring to Change Current Property Composition, Ontario, 1981.

	Region				
	Northwestern	North Central	Northern	Northeastern	Northern Ontario
Proportion of landowners wishing to plant forest trees on open, cleared, or scrub land. (%)	26.6	36.0	22.5	30.8	29.0
Total acreage desired to be planted	35,680	48,700	36,005	108,665	229,050
Proportion of woodland owners wishing to clear some of their woodland or forest tree plantation. (%)	34.8	29.7	30.4	21.4	26.6
Total acreage desired to be cleared	156,730	40,060	125,030	121,080	442,900

	Region					
	Algonquin	Eastern	Central	Southwestern	Southern Ontario	Ontario
Proportion of landowners wishing to plant forest trees on open, cleared, or scrub land. (%)	35.2	34.4	29.6	26.6	30.1	29.8
Total acreage desired to be planted	169,845	253,035	126,110	126,605	675,595	904,645
Proportion of woodland owners wishing to clear some of their woodland or forest tree plantation.	15.4	13.1	15.2	20.5	16.6	19.5
Total acreage desired to be cleared	162,845	135,075	68,085	104,990	470,925	913,825

age class groups and decreased for the older age classes. Similarly, woodland owners with public school education only were proportionately less in favour of decreasing their woodland acreage than those having attained higher levels of education.

Retired landowners, housewives or housekeepers, clerical or office workers and businessmen were, in general, more content with the present size of the wooded area they owned; whereas farmers and skilled tradesmen stated they would like to have some of their woodland cleared. Woodland owners who resided on or within 25 miles of their property were more in favour of clearing some or all of their forested property than woodland owners residing in excess of 25 miles of their holding. The proportion of landowners wishing to clear some of their forested property and living further than 25 miles from their property represented only 18% of the total wishing some decrease in woodland acreage.

Conversely, when each landowner was asked whether or not he wanted any portion of his property reforested, approximately thirty percent of Ontario's rural landowners replied in the affirmative. There was little difference in the proportion of this response between landowners of Northern and Southern Ontario. Regionally, the percentage of landowners who wanted some portion of their land planted with trees was highest in the North Central, Algonquin and Eastern Regions where, although farming is practiced, much of the land base is marginal and unsuitable for agriculture.

As a group, farmers and retired landowners were, in general, the most disinterested in reforestation. This group was followed by housewives or housekeepers, labourers and skilled tradesmen.

On the other hand, of those landowners wishing to reforest a part of their property, professionals exhibited the most interest in this activity followed by businessmen. Of those landowners expressing an interest in reforestation, the majority had some high school educa-

tion or had graduated from college or university, were between the age of 50 and 59, and lived either on or within 5 miles of their property.

Estimates of the total acreage which all woodland owners want cleared and the total area which all landowners want planted to forest cover were determined for each OMNR administrative region (Table 14). On an absolute provincial basis, the areas are almost off-setting; 905,000 acres desired to be planted and 914,000 acres desired to be cleared. Sub-provincially, landowners in Northern Ontario indicated they desired 443,000 acres to be cleared for non-forestry use, and 229,000 acres to be planted to forest cover. The Northwestern and Northern Regions had the largest absolute woodland acreages slotted for clearing, while the reforestation potential was highest in the Northeastern and the North Central Regions. Southern Ontario landowners indicated they would like about 676,000 acres of open, cleared, or scrub land to be planted to forest cover and about 471,000 acres of woodland or forest plantation cleared. The largest absolute clearing and planting acreages were in the Eastern and the Algonquin Regions; however, it was in the Eastern and the Central Regions which exhibited the largest net reforestation potential.

E. Forest Management Advisory and Assistance Programs

Since 1905, the Ontario Government has provided rural landowners with free advisory services on reforestation and woodland management problems. Presently, rural landowners may receive up to four days of free service each year from Ministry of Natural Resources field staff. In addition, assistance was expanded in 1966 with the passing of The Woodlands Improvement Act. The Act authorizes the Minister of Natural Resources to enter into agreement with landowners to plant trees on their properties and improve their woodlands. In 1975, the Ontario Government introduced the Ontario Managed Forest Tax Reduction Program

which provided for municipal property tax assistance to landowners in order to encourage the proper management of private forests. The assistance equals 50% of the municipal property taxes levied on managed forest assessment.

To establish the general level of familiarity of Ontario's rural landowners with these programs, respondents were asked about their knowledge of the Ministry of Natural Resources forest management advisory services and the Woodlands Improvement Act assistance program, and with the Province's Managed Forest Tax Reduction Program.

Forest Management Advisory Services

Almost half of all landowners were not familiar with the Ministry's forest management advisory services but wanted to know more about them (Table 15). About one-quarter of the landowners were not knowledgeable of the services and, further, were not interested in them. Of the remaining 26% of the landowners that were familiar with the available services, more than half did not require them for their property or were not interested in them.

Northern Ontario landowners were the least familiar with the available advisory services. Fifty-nine percent of the landowners were unfamiliar with the advisory services, but wanted to know more about them, as compared to Southern Ontario where the proportion of landowners in this category was less than half. The high proportion of owners in Northern Ontario unfamiliar with the availability of the advisory services is not unexpected since the emphasis and promotion of private land services has been more extensive in the southern portion of the Province.

Regionally, the Southwestern Region had the largest percentage (33%) of landowners familiar with the Ministry's advisory services followed by the Algonquin Region (29%). The Southwestern Region, how-

Table 15. Percentage Distribution of Owners By Degree of Familiarity With Forest Management Advisory Services, Ontario, 1981.

Familiarity	Region				
	Northwestern	North Central	Northern	Northeastern	Northern Ontario
	%				
Yes, and have used	2.7	2.1	1.3	3.9	2.9
Yes, and inquired	1.5	1.0	1.3	3.3	2.3
Yes, but not required	9.5	6.9	8.3	8.0	8.2
Yes, but not interested	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8
No, but want to know more	57.6	65.4	59.3	57.7	59.0
No, not interested	26.1	21.5	26.8	24.3	24.8

	Region					
	Algonquin	Eastern	Central	Southwestern	Southern Ontario	Ontario
	%					
Yes, and have used	11.1	10.4	9.6	11.9	10.9	8.7
Yes, and inquired	5.0	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.5
Yes, but not required	10.0	9.1	11.7	13.5	11.5	10.6
Yes, but not interested	3.3	4.8	1.8	3.9	3.5	3.3
No, but want to know more	50.1	47.7	47.5	41.7	45.8	49.5
No, not interested	20.6	24.3	25.8	24.9	24.3	24.5

ever, had the largest percentage of landowners (17%) stating they were familiar with the advisory services but did not require them or were not interested in them. The percentage of landowners responding in this manner was almost equal across the remaining part of Southern Ontario being 14% in the Eastern and Central Regions and 13% in the Algonquin Region.

The largest proportion of landowners who were familiar with the advisory services available from the Ministry of Natural Resources were in the middle age class of 40-44 years of age. Landowners most unfamiliar with the advisory services were in ages of 34 or younger. Interestingly enough, the greater proportion of those landowners not familiar with the advisory services but wanting to know more about them were in the younger age classes, while the greater proportion of those not familiar and not interested in them were in the two oldest age classes.

In terms of education, the greater percent of landowners who indicated that they were not interested and unaware of the available advisory services had attained only public school or other education.

Labourers, clerical or office workers, and skilled tradesmen, in that order were the least familiar with the available advisory services, followed to a lesser extent by housewives or housekeepers, retired landowners, other occupations, and businessmen.

Of the total number of landowners stating they were unfamiliar with the advisory services, two-thirds wanted to know more about them, particularly professionals, skilled tradesmen, businessmen, and clerical or office workers.

Woodlands Improvement Assistance Program

Just over one-half of Ontario's landowners were not at all familiar with the assistance program but wanted to know more about it (Table 16). The proportion of landowners not familiar with but indicating an interest in the program was greater in Northern Ontario (59%) than in Southern Ontario (48%). An additional 28% of all landowners were not acquainted with the program and, further, were not interested in it.

Of the remaining 21% who did have at least some knowledge of the program, more than half did not require such a program for their land or simply were not interested in it. Just under 14% of the landowners in Northern Ontario stated they were familiar with the assistance program as compared to 23% in Southern Ontario where the program has been promoted and implemented since enactment in 1966.

The highest proportion of owners who did have some knowledge of the program were in the four southern regions, being highest in the Southwestern Region (25%) and lowest in the Central Region (20%). However, the highest proportion of owners who knew about the program but

Table 16. Percentage Distribution of Owners by Degree of Familiarity With The Woodlands Improvement Act, Ontario, 1981.

Familiarity	Region				
	Northwestern	North Central	Northern	Northeastern	Northern Ontario
	- - -

The lowest degree of familiarity with the assistance program was found to be mainly among labourers, skilled tradesmen, housewives or housekeepers, and clerical or office workers. These groups were followed by businessmen, retired landowners, and the miscellaneous occupation groups. The skilled tradesman, clerical or office worker, businessman, and professional occuption groups contained the highest proportion of landowners who were unfamiliar with the program but want to know more about it.

Landowners living on or within 5 miles of their property and 200 or more miles away were less familiar with the program than was the case for those living within 6 to 199 miles of their property. However, of those landowners unfamiliar with the program but residing on or within five miles of their property, approximately 60% wanted to know more about the program.

Ontario Managed Forest Tax Reduction Program

Fifty-nine percent of all landowners were not familiar at all with the Managed Forest Tax Reduction Program but want to know more about it. An additional 27% of the landowners were not acquainted nor interested in it. Of the remaining 14% who did have at least some degree of familiarity with the program, 46% did not require such a program for their property. Just over 4% of Ontario landowners were familiar with and participating in the program. In Northern Ontario, less than 2% of landowners were participating in the program compared to a little over 5% in Southern Ontario. Across Southern Ontario, participation levels were 10, 5, 5 and 4% in the Algonquin, Eastern, Southwestern and Central Regions, respectively.

A majority of landowners not familiar and not interested in the program comprised the eldest age group while the greater percentage of landowners that were unfamiliar with but wanted to know more about it

were in the age groups under 45 years of age.

The greater percentage of landowners not familiar with the program (62%) had attained only public or secondary school education while 17% were college or university graduates. On the other hand, the greater majority of landowners participating in the program (43%) had attained public or secondary school education while 39% were college or university graduates.

The greater proportion of landowners not familiar with the program were skilled tradesmen, labourers, and housewives or housekeepers. Almost 44% of the landowners unfamiliar with the program were farmers, followed by retirees (12%), tradesmen (10%), professionals (10%) and labourers (8%). Of the various occupational groups, farmers and professionals represented the largest percentage of landowners participating in the program. These two groups combined represented 57% of participating landowners.

VII. FORESTRY ACTIVITIES

A. Introduction

The forestry sector is of minor importance to the overall economy of Ontario. However, it is vitally important to many small rural communities throughout Southern and Northern Ontario where the economic base is partially or totally dependent upon it. In 1980, there were almost 900 licensed primary wood-using mills located throughout the Province. These mills are almost distributed equally between Southern Ontario and Northern Ontario (Table 17).

Approximately 80,200 persons were employed directly in the Ontario forest industry during 1981; and, indirectly, there was an equal number employed in other sectors having close economic ties with the industry.

Ontario has approximately 105 million acres of productive forest land of which 10% or 10.4 million acres are private. The ratio of private land to other ownerships, particularly provincial Crown land, is substantially greater in Southern Ontario than in Northern Ontario. During the past fifteen years, the production of roundwood from private land as a percent of total wood harvested has fluctuated from a reported high of 26% in 1965 to a low of 10% in 1977. As such, roundwood production from private lands, particularly those in Southern Ontario, represent an important factor in the supply equation for Ontario's primary and secondary wood-using industries.

B. Woodland Activities

Each woodland owner was asked to indicate which of ten forest management activities he had undertaken in his woodland or forest tree plantation. These activities included stand establishment, stand improvement, protection, access, and harvesting.

Table 17. Distribution of Primary Wood-using Mills by Type, Ontario, 1980.

Region	Mill Type				
	Sawmills	Veneer Mills	Pulp and Paper Mills	Other	Total
	Number				
Northwestern	77	-	3	9	89
North Central	78	6	7	4	95
Northern	69	4	3	8	84
Northeastern	153	8	4	7	172
Algonquin	125	6	-	2	133
Eastern	127	2	3	7	139
Central	87	3	1	-	91
Southwestern	88	2	-	1	91
Total	804	31	21	38	894

Source: Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Almost one out of three Ontario woodland owners (34%) indicated that they had never undertaken any forest management activities on their property. Of the forest management activities undertaken, the more frequently cited included: the removal of low quality trees (31%), thinning (18%), tree planting (16%), timber harvesting (15%), developing access roads (13%) and fencing woodland (10%). These were the main activities undertaken in both Northern and Southern Ontario.

Landowners who had undertaken forest management activities were asked the main reason for having undertaken them. The most common reason cited was for the provision of wood for the landowner's own use. Almost 45% of these landowners indicated this as their main reason. Improvement of the landowner's long-term investment, miscellaneous reasons, and personal recreation ranked second, third, and fourth in order of importance, respectively. Almost 15% of the landowners were undecided as to the main reason for undertaking forest management activ-

ities or had, in fact, several principal purposes in mind for the work that was done. These landowners provided more than one reason when responding to the question.

There was some difference in the ranking of reasons given for forest management activity between landowners in Northern and Southern Ontario. The provision of wood for personal use and the improvement of the landowner's long-term investment ranked first and second in both regions. In Northern Ontario, however, commercial timber production, personal recreation and miscellaneous reasons ranked third, fourth and fifth, respectively. Eighteen percent of the landowners listed more than one reason for conducting forest management activities on their property. In Southern Ontario, miscellaneous reasons, personal recreation, and the commercial sale of timber ranked third, fourth, and fifth, respectively. Fewer landowners (14%) gave more than one reason for their forest management activities.

C. The Sale of Forest Products

Each woodland owner was asked whether or not they had sold any forest products which had been harvested on their property. If they had, they were further requested to identify from a list of forest products those which they had sold; whereas, if they had not sold any products from their woodland or forest tree plantation, they were requested to indicate the primary reason for not having sold them.

Twenty-nine percent of all landowners having woodland or forest tree plantations said that they had at one time or another sold forest products. The highest incidence of timber sales from private land in Northern Ontario was in the Northwestern and North Central Regions, and in Southern Ontario in the Algonquin and Southwestern Regions. The lowest incidence of woodland owner participation in the forest products market was in the Northern and Central Regions (Table 18).

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Woodland Owners and the Sale of Forest Products, Ontario, 1981.

Sale of Products	Region				
	Northwestern	North Central	Northern	Northeastern	Northern Ontario
	%				
Have sold forest products	38.6	31.7	19.1	27.1	28.0
Have not sold forest products	61.4	68.3	80.9	72.9	72.0

	Region					
	Algonquin	Eastern	Central	Southwestern	Southern Ontario	Ontario
	%					
Have sold forest products	33.5	26.6	22.9	31.9	28.7	28.5
Have not sold forest products	66.5	73.4	77.1	68.1	71.3	71.5

Of those landowners having harvested and sold forest products, almost 57% possessed between 25 and 200 acres of woodland and forest tree plantations. Sawlogs, cited by almost 65% of woodland owners who had sold forest products, were the most common product sold (Table 19). Not surprising in today's climate of rising energy prices, fuelwood was the second most frequent product sold, followed by pulpwood, and then post, poles, or pilings. Next, in order of frequency, were veneer logs, maple syrup, Christmas trees, and other unspecified products. The location and type of industry, as well as the kinds of species and forest products available, dictates to some extent the array of products that can be marketed by woodland or forest plantation owners.

Seventy-one percent of all woodland owners had not sold forest products from their woodland. The major reason given for not having sold forest products was that any timber harvested was only for personal use (Table 20). Several of the other more important reasons indicated, but to a much lesser degree, were trees were not large enough to sell,

Table 19. Percentage Distribution of the Types of Forest Products Sold by Woodland Owners, Ontario, 1981.

Product	Region				
	Northwestern	North Central	Northern	Northeastern	Northern Ontario
			%		
Fuelwood	21.2	29.1	33.3	43.6	34.9
Posts, poles, or pilings	22.1	10.1	15.9	26.1	21.3
Sawlogs	23.9	41.8	34.8	56.9	44.0
Veneer logs	0.0	12.7	18.8	27.8	17.9
Pulpwood	90.3	91.1	69.6	53.9	70.1
Christmas trees	2.7	6.3	1.5	12.9	8.0
Maple syrup	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	4.8
Other	2.7	3.8	0.0	1.7	2.0

	Region					
	Algonquin	Eastern	Central	Southwestern	Southern Ontario	Ontario
			%			
Fuelwood	38.6	44.7	45.6	30.2	38.0	37.1
Posts, poles, or pilings	29.7	36.0	18.6	11.3	21.8	21.6
Sawlogs	73.5	57.6	62.0	87.4	73.3	64.8
Veneer logs	23.3	13.6	11.8	9.2	13.5	14.8
Pulpwood	37.3	40.5	4.6	1.1	17.6	32.8
Christmas trees	9.2	7.6	10.1	2.1	6.3	6.8
Maple syrup	15.7	15.5	14.3	7.1	12.1	9.9
Other	2.8	4.9	1.7	1.9	2.7	2.5

Note: Columns do not sum to 100 percent due to landowners indicating the sale of more than one forest product.

there was not enough wood to make it profitable, the forested property was acquired for other uses and the owner was too busy with farming activities. Less important reasons were lack of a suitable market, lack of a reliable buyer, tree cutting operations could damage the remaining trees, and tree cutting operations were unsightly. Over 14% of woodland owners provided more than one reason for not having sold forest products during the period of their tenure.

There were minor differences in reasons provided for not selling forest products by woodland owners in Northern and Southern Ontario,

Table 20. Percentage Distribution of Reasons Given by Woodland Owners for Not Selling Forest Products, Ontario, 1981.

Reason	Region				
	Northwestern	North Central	Northern	Northeastern	Northern Ontario
	%				
Too busy with farming activities	4.4	6.5	5.1	5.7	5.5
Acquired for other reasons	7.2	12.9	6.2	11.6	9.9
Don't know what or how to sell	11.1	6.5	6.2	5.4	6.5
Prices too low	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9
Volume too small	7.2	4.7	10.3	6.2	7.1
Cutting operations unsightly	1.7	0.6	2.1	1.2	1.4
Opposed to cutting trees	3.3	4.1	1.7	2.9	2.9
Lack of suitable market	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
Lack of a reliable buyer	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.5
Trees too small	13.9	4.1	10.3	5.4	7.5
Trees too poor in quality	4.4	1.8	4.5	3.1	3.4
Cut wood for own use	20.0	31.2	27.7	32.5	29.5
Cutting could damage residuals	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.9
Other	7.8	11.8	6.8	6.7	7.5
Multi-responses	15.6	12.9	15.4	14.9	14.8

Reason	Region					
	Algonquin	Eastern	Central	Southwestern	Southern Ontario	Ontario
	%					
Too busy with farming activities	2.0	7.3	7.8	7.6	6.7	6.3
Acquired for other reasons	9.1	4.8	5.8	2.2	4.9	6.4
Don't know what or how to sell	7.1	3.3	4.8	4.1	4.6	5.2
Prices too low	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.4
Volume too small	6.3	8.9	12.2	9.8	9.7	8.9
Cutting operations unsightly	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.9
Opposed to cutting trees	2.6	2.9	4.2	4.7	3.8	3.5
Lack of suitable market	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5
Lack of a reliable buyer	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Trees too small	7.5	6.5	6.1	15.6	9.6	9.0
Trees too poor in quality	2.6	1.7	5.0	5.9	4.1	3.9
Cut wood for own use	35.4	41.8	32.8	27.6	33.6	32.4
Cutting could damage residuals	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.9
Other	8.5	5.2	4.4	3.5	5.0	5.7
Multi-responses	14.1	14.0	13.9	14.7	14.2	14.4

Note: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

apart from cutting wood for personal use which was most frequently cited and common in both regions. The more important motives in Northern Ontario were woodland or forest tree plantations were acquired for other uses, trees were not large enough to sell, miscellaneous unspecified reasons, and the landowner did not have enough wood to make it profitable. In Southern Ontario, the more important reasons provided were not enough wood to make timber harvesting profitable, trees were not large enough to sell, and the owner was too busy with other farming activities.

VIII. A COMPARISON: SOUTHERN ONTARIO, 1969 AND 1981

A. Introduction

In 1969 a study of rural, private landowners in Southern Ontario was undertaken by the then Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. The results of that survey were published in a report entitled "Rural Lands and Landowners of Southern Ontario". The study objectives, survey methodology and analysis were borrowed from that survey and applied to the 1981 survey. In addition, the study area was extended to cover Northern Ontario.

Since most of the results for Southern Ontario from the two surveys are directly comparable, it is the intent of this chapter to highlight and compare some of the more interesting features of the two surveys to show what, if any, changes have occurred with rural private land characteristics, owner attitudes and forest management practices duing the past twelve years.

B. Ownership, Acquisition and Purchase Motive

There was only a marginal change in the major form of land ownership over the past twelve-year period. The percentage of ownerships held in the single or joint category increased by two percent from almost 88% in 1969 to 90% in 1981 (Table 21). In relative terms, corporate ownership of private rural lands increased appreciably over the period from 3% to approximately 7%, a rise of 120%. Partnerships decreased sharply from about 7% of the total number of ownerships in 1969 to a little over 2% in 1981.

The exchange of rural property from one owner to another exhibited the same order of acquisition methodology in both landowner surveys (Table 22). Direct purchase remained by far the most common practice of land acquisition followed at a distance by inheritance, gift, tax sale,

Table 21. Distribution of Ownership by Type, Southern Ontario, 1969 and 1981.

Ownership Category	Southern Ontario 1969	1981
	- % of Ownerships-	
Single or Joint	87.9	90.1
Partnership	7.1	2.4
Corporation	3.0	6.6
Institutional or Recreation Group	0.6	0.6
Other	1.4	0.4

Note: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

and other. In both surveys, about the same percentage of landowners acquired their property through direct purchase.

By far, the most important motive for the purchase of rural land in Southern Ontario as cited by respondents who had bought their land was for agricultural purposes. However, this purchase motive was not as strong in the 1981 survey as in 1969. In 1981, almost 68% of the respondents cited this as their main reason for land purchase as compared to 73% in 1969 (Table 23). There was a slight increase in the proportion of respondents citing permanent residence, financial investment and other reasons in 1981 compared to 1969, but the increases do not reflect a significant change in ownership motives. Conversely, purchase of land for a second home, satisfaction of land ownership, satisfaction of woodland ownership, commercial timber production, personal and commercial recreation were not cited by respondents as being as important land purchase motives in 1981 as in 1969.

C. The Land and Owner Characteristics

Township and County Acreages

On average, a greater percentage of a landowner's property is concentrated in a specific municipality. In 1969, the average acreage owned in any specific township by a respondent holding a minimum of

Table 22. Distribution of Land Acquisition Methods, Southern Ontario, 1969 and 1981.

Acquisition Method	Southern Ontario 1969	1981
	- - - - %	- - -
Direct Purchase	84.5	85.7
Inheritance	11.9	11.0
Gift	2.2	2.0
Tax Sale	0.8	0.6
Other	0.7	0.7

Note: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table 23. Percentage Response of Owner's Land Purchase Motives, Southern Ontario, 1969 and 1981.

Motive	Southern Ontario 1969	1981
	- - - - %	- - -
Farming	73.0	67.7
Permanent residence	9.2	9.8
Second home	4.7	3.2
Financial investment	4.3	4.6
Satisfaction of land ownership	4.2	3.1
Satisfaction of woodland ownership	3.9	2.6
Commercial timber production	2.5	0.9
Personal recreation	5.6	3.5
Commercial recreation	1.1	0.9
Other	2.2	3.8

Note: Columns do not sum to 100 percent due to owners indicating more than one motive.

fifty acres of rural land was 222 acres and in any particular county 263 acres. In 1981, similar figures were 225 and 231 acres, respectively. Although the average township acreage has not changed appreciably over the past twelve years, the average number of acres held by a landowner in any one county has decreased by 32 acres during the period.

Land Composition

Each respondent in both surveys was requested to classify his property. For purposes of this comparison the following three cover types are used: open or cleared land, wasteland and woodland, including

plantations. The number of open or cleared acres, as a percent of the property, increased from 55% in 1969 to 61% in 1981 (Table 24). At the same time, the percentage of woodland diminished from 38% to 31% in 1981. Obviously, clearing of woodland for agriculture or other purposes has been a continuing activity on many properties during the past twelve years. There was no significant change during the period in the proportion of wasteland as part of the average holding.

Education

Landowners in 1981 were much better educated than their counterparts in 1969 (Table 25). Almost 44% of individual landowners in 1981 1981 had some high school or trade school education compared to 38% in 1969. There was no significant change in the percent of landowners who had some college or university education. The most dramatic change during the period was the percentage increase in landowners who were college graduates. In 1969, only 8% of all landowners were college graduates, while in 1981 the number had increased to almost 18%.

Occupation

In both the 1969 and 1981 surveys, the nine occupational categories described earlier in this report were considered. Respondents were requested to check the category most appropriate for their area of occupation.

There were fewer landowners farming in 1981 than in 1969 (Table 26). In 1969 almost 59% of the total number of rural landowners pursued agriculture as a livelihood compared to 53% in 1981. There were also fewer landowners in 1981 who cited their main or primary occupation as a labourer or wage earner, clerical or office worker, or business or commercial worker.

Table 24. Average Property Composition, Southern Ontario, 1969 and 1981.

	Southern Ontario			
	1969		1981	
Land Cover Type	acres	%	acres	%
Open or Cleared	121	55	138	61
Wasteland	16	7	17	8
Woodland	85	38	70	31
Total	222	100	225	100

The number of landowners citing their occupation as being either professional or retired increased markedly over the period. Over 9% of Southern Ontario landowners in 1981 were professionals as compared to just over 5% in 1969. Similarly, over 11% of the total number of landowners in 1981 were retirees, up from 7% in 1969. The percentages of landowners working in the skilled trades, occupied as a housewife or housekeeper, or engaged in miscellaneous activity increased marginally in 1981 compared to 1969.

Residency

Generally, there was no dramatic change in the pattern of residency and distance to property between 1969 and 1981. In 1969, 86% of landowners resided on or within twenty-five miles of their property decreasing slightly to 83% in 1981 (Table 27). There was a slight, but not significant, increase over the twelve-year period in the percentage of landowners residing at distances between 51 and 200 miles of their property holding. In 1969, almost 8% of the landowners resided within this distance, while in 1981 this percentage had increased to almost 11%.

Table 25. Percentage Distribution of Landowner's Educational Attainment, Southern Ontario, 1969 and 1981.

Educational Attainment	Southern Ontario 1969	1981
	- - - - %	- - -
8 years of public school, or less	46.6	31.0
Some high school or trade school	38.4	43.6
Some college or university	6.3	7.2
College graduate	8.0	17.6
Other	0.7	0.5

D. The Woodlands

Woodland Size

In 1969, only eighteen percent of the landowners indicated that they did not have any woodland, and for those who did own wooded acreages, the proportion of woodland as a percentage of the total property increased with the size of the total property. Most owners of 200 acres or less had between twelve and twenty-five percent of their land in forest cover, while owners with more than 300 acres had at least forty percent of their property in tree cover.

In 1981, twenty percent of the landowners indicated that they did not have any wooded acreage. For those who did have wooded acreages, most landowners of 200 acres or less averaged a minimum of 30% of their land in forest cover while owners of 300 acres or more averaged between 31% and 58% of their property in tree cover, the portion of woodland increasing, on average, with larger properties.

Desired Size of Woodland

In 1969, one out of every four woodland owners wanted to clear at least a part of his woodland for an alternate use. The proportion of these owners was highest in the areas where agriculture was a predominant rural activity. Owners with some secondary education were more in favour of decreasing their woodland acreage; whereas, owners with only

Table 26. Percentage Distribution of Landowner's Major Occupation, Southern Ontario, 1969 and 1981.

Major Occupation	Southern Ontario 1969	1981
	%	
Farmer	58.6	52.6
Labourer-Wage Earner	7.0	5.0
Clerical-Office	1.5	1.2
Skilled Trades	6.7	7.0
Business-Commercial	7.7	5.9
Professional	5.4	9.2
Housewife-Housekeeper	3.4	4.1
Retired	7.0	11.3
Other	2.6	3.7

Note: Columns may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table 27. Percentage Distribution of Landowner's Residency by Distance from Property, Southern Ontario, 1969 and 1981.

Distance in Miles	Southern Ontario 1969	1981
	%	
On or within 25 miles	86.2	82.8
26-50	3.1	3.3
51-100	3.2	5.2
101-200	4.4	5.4
201-400	1.4	1.5
401 or more	1.6	1.8

elementary education or college graduation were more satisfied with the existing amount of woodland on their property. Labourers, businessmen, professionals, retired landowners, and the housewife or housekeeper groups of owners were, in general, satisfied with the quantity of woodland that they owned, but farmers, clerical or office workers, and skilled tradesmen stated they would like to have some of their woodland cleared.

Conversely, when each landowner was asked whether or not he wanted any portion of his property reforested, more than a quarter of the owners replied in the affirmative, while three-quarters responded

they did not want any of their open or cleared land planted to forest trees.

In 1981, the percent of woodland owners wishing to clear some of their forested property for other purposes was considerably lower (17%) than that indicated by landowners in 1969 (25%). Seventy-one percent of those wishing to remove some or all of their woodland possessed between 10 and 99 acres of forested property. Unlike 1969, owners with higher education were more in favour of decreasing the present size of their woodland acreage than owners with either elementary or other education. Of those landowners wishing to decrease the size of their woodlands, farmers and skilled tradesmen were more prone to this change in property composition than other occupation groups. Retired landowners, housewives or housekeepers, and labourers were more satisfied with the present size of their wooded property.

Woodlands Improvement Assistance Program

In 1969, more than half of all the landowners surveyed were not familiar with the assistance program but wanted to know more about it. Twenty-eight percent of the landowners were not acquainted with the program and further were not interested in it. Of the remaining twenty-one percent who did have at least some degree of familiarity with the program, 47% did not require such a program for their property. Despite the twelve-year period during which the program has been promoted as part of the Ministry's private land forest management extension service, familiarity with the program did not change markedly during the period (Table 28). In 1981, 48%, or 3% less than in 1969, of the landowners were still not familiar with the program but wanted to know more about it. An additional 29% were neither familiar with it nor interested in it. Of the 23% of the landowners familiar with the program, 32% were already taking part in it and 41% did not require the program.

Table 28. Percentage Distribution of Owners by Degree of Familiarity with the Woodlands Improvement Act, Southern Ontario, 1969 *and* 1981.

Familiarity	Southern Ontario 1969	1981
	- - - %	- - -
Yes, and taking part	*	7.4
Yes, and have inquired	6.3	2.9
Yes, but not required	9.8	9.6
Yes, but not interested	4.7	3.4
No, but want to know more	51.1	48.0
No, not interested	28.2	28.8

Note: Columns may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.
* This component of question not asked in 1969 survey.

E. Forestry Activities

Woodland Activities

In 1969, two out of every five woodland owners (41%) indicated that they had never undertaken any type of forest management activity on their property. By 1981, this number had decreased to about one out of three owners (31%). The most common activities undertaken in both 1969 and 1981 were the removal of low quality trees, timber harvesting, and tree planting. Fencing the woodland to exclude livestock grazing became a less common activity; whereas, stand thinning became more frequent.

The most frequently cited reason in both survey years for having undertaken stand establishment, improvement, or harvesting activity was for the provision of wood for the landowner's personal use. In 1969, more than half of the owners who had undertaken some forest management activity did so for personal consumption of the forest products harvested. Commercial timber production, or the sale of timber, was the second most frequently cited reason while personal recreation rated third. In 1981, 52% of the woodland owners who undertook various forest management activities cited personal wood consumption as the main reason for forest

management while improvement of the owner's long-term investment (23%) and miscellaneous other reasons (9%) ranked second and third, respectively.

Sale of Forest Products

In 1969, only 39% of the woodland owners said that they had sold forest products at some time during their period of ownership. In 1981, the number of landowners having sold forest products from their woodland or forest tree plantations had decreased significantly from the 1969 level to 29%.

Of those owners having sold forest products, sawlogs were by far the most important product harvested followed by fuelwood, posts, poles and pilings, and pulpwood. The relative importance of each product was the same in each of the two surveys.

Of the 61% of all woodland owners who did not sell forest products from their woodlands in 1969, one-third (32%) had harvested forest products for their personal consumption. At that time, the more frequently cited reasons for not having sold forest products were the owner harvested timber for his personal use, trees were not large enough to sell, and the owner did not have enough timber to make the venture profitable. Major reasons provided by landowners in 1981 did not change from those cited in 1969. Almost 40% of those landowners not having sold forest products cut wood from their woodland for personal consumption.

IX. CONCLUSIONS

The 1981 survey of Ontario's rural, private landowners produced a great deal of information that will prove invaluable over the next several years as background material for decisions affecting operational private land forestry programs of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.

Information obtained was both general and detailed and covered a wide range of subjects. Results of the survey provide a current picture of the broad socio-economic characteristics of rural, private landowners and a fairly detailed description of landowners' objectives and attitudes toward land and woodland ownership. It also provided a clearer insight into the extent and type of forestry activities carried out and an increased understanding of the relationship between landowner characteristics and their land and woodland objectives.

Much, but not all, of the information collected and analyzed is contained in this report. To discuss all of the information gathered including the interrelationships between various variables examined would be, indeed, a formidable task.

The following conclusions highlight several of the more important findings of the study which hold significant policy and program implications regarding land use and forest management on private forest land in Ontario.

(1) *The survey response rate of 75.6% suggests an awareness and concern by Ontario rural private landowners for land use and management of their property.*

The response rate to the 1981 survey of rural, private landowners possessing 50 or more acres of land is indicative of a growing awareness and concern for the use and management of individual properties and, possibly, of surrounding areas. This high level of concern

may be compared to the 1969 landowner survey in which a response rate of 50% was recorded.

The response rate experienced in 1981 suggests interest in and support for government programs conducive to improved land use and management.

(2) *The average period of tenure is not conducive to long term forest management on private forest lands.*

The results of the study revealed that 63% of Ontario landowners have had their land for less than twenty-one years. Only about 8% of all ownerships have been under the same title for a continuous period of forty-one or more years. In light of the period of time required for a landowner to grow a commercial forest crop if the property is put under a program of forest management, a long-term commitment by the owner is usually necessary. The high turnover rate revealed by the study during the past ten year period, accompanied in many cases by fragmentation of the property, will very likely continue in the future. As a result, high turnover of property over a relatively short time presents significant and serious impediments to provincial programs for forest management on private lands across the Province.

Despite the high rate of turnover of property, it is recognized that forest land acquired through inheritance or direct purchase from within a family group may encourage the continuance of a level of forest management with the new owner. This would be particularly true if management was traditional or an objective of the previous owner. Furthermore, the development of a land and/or forest management ethic could be enhanced through education and the promotion of a strong extension service.

(3) *An majority of private forest landowners in Ontario hold forest property for primary reasons which are not related to monetary or material gain.*

Sixty-five percent of Ontario's private forest landowners listed "benefit to farm operation", "part of the property", "enjoyed woodland" and "woodland for recreation" as primary reasons for owning forest land. There was very little difference in the percent response of these reasons between forest landowners in Northern and Southern Ontario. Only slightly more than 10% of Ontario woodland owners stated they retained their property mainly for fuelwood or commercial timber production purposes. An additional 18% of woodland owners could not decide from the reasons listed in the questionnaire the main reason for having woodland and, consequently, indicated several reasons for possession of their forest property. From the response provided, it is apparent that for many forest landowners, forested land is maintained for amenity, protection and environmental values. For these owners, forest land forms an integral part of the environment and as such is cherished as part of it.

Despite the small percentage of owners who stated that they retained their woodlands for fuelwood or timber production, it is of interest that 28% had in fact sold forest products. Along with these owners, a large proportion of all woodland owners did in fact harvest forest products for their own personal use. These stated intents and what actually may be done by an owner may be somewhat at odds. Certainly, such differences between attitude and action have significance in the development and implementation of a private land forestry program.

If Ontario's forest management advisory services and assistance programs are to encourage active forest management on private forest lands, justification of the programs must continue to account for the

owner's primary reasons for owning the land and those values and benefits the owners expect to obtain from it.

(4) *Most rural landholdings contain woodland, but these acreages tend to be relatively small compared to the total holding, particularly in Southern Ontario.*

Eighty-five percent of all Ontario rural landowners of 50 acres or more have natural woodland or forest tree plantations on their property. Forty-nine percent of woodland owners had less than 50 acres of forested property. The amount of forest land held by a landowner was markedly different, however, between Northern and Southern Ontario. In Northern Ontario, 19% of the woodland owners possessed less than 50 acres while in Southern Ontario 62% possessed less than 50 acres of forested land.

The large number of small, fragmented ownerships, particularly in Southern Ontario, presents difficulty in promoting the concept of forest management. From a landowners point-of-view there is the immediate problem of perceiving the range of benefits to be derived over the short term. From the Ministry of Natural Resources point-of-view, promotion of the benefits of forest management is continuous and costly, but nevertheless, an important part of the private land forestry programs. Resources for the administration and implementation of these programs must be set at a level which allows for a reasonable degree of success in light of the problems inherent in their implementation where a large number of small forest properties exist.

(5) *A large majority of rural landowners have not harvested forest products from their property for commercial purposes.*

Almost 72% of the current Ontario woodland owners had not harvested and sold forest products from their property. There was a negli-

gible difference in the response between owners of Northern and Southern Ontario. The primary reasons cited for not selling forest products included "trees harvested were for personal use", "trees were not large enough to sell", "there was not enough wood to make it profitable", "woodland was acquired for other uses", "too busy with farming activities", and the landowner did not have any "knowledge of what or how to sell". Despite the reasons cited for not selling forest products, many of these woodland owners harvested trees for their personal use. Fuelwood, sawlogs, and post, poles or pilings were the most common products harvested.

Although it appears that a majority of woodland owners do not oppose timber harvesting either for personal or commercial use, a primary function of forest land for many is its use for protection, amenity, recreational, and environmental values.

(6) *Many rural landowners are unfamiliar with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources forest management advisory and assistance programs.*

Eighty percent of Ontario's rural landowners were not familiar with the Ministry's Woodlands Improvement Act. Of these landowners, 64% were interested in learning more about the program while the remainder were not interested in the program. Of the 20% owners familiar with the program, 28% were participants in the program, 13% had inquired into it, and 59% did not require such a program for their property or were not interested in it.

Similarly, only 26% of the landowners were familiar with the Ministry's forest management advisory services. Of these landowners over half, or 53%, did not require or were not interested in the services offered.

A comparison of the results of the two surveys revealed that despite the twelve-year period between 1969 and 1981 during which time

the Woodlands Improvement Act was promoted across Southern Ontario, there was no marked increase in the percentage of landowners familiar with the program. In 1969, 21% of the landowners said they were familiar with the program as compared to 23% in 1981.

The large percentage of landowners unfamiliar with either the forest management advisory services or Woodlands Improvement Act available from the Ministry of Natural Resources perhaps suggests a problem in the dissemination of information, inadequate funding, or both. This appears to be supported by the marginal increase recorded in familiarity with the Woodlands Improvement Act during the past twelve-year period. A review of the methods by which the Ministry's programs are currently promoted may be one way of determining the most efficient and appropriate means to channel the information if the programs are to reach the people for whom they are intended, particularly the agricultural community.

(7) *A fair proportion of rural landowners are interested in increasing the number of acres of woodland.*

Thirty percent of Ontario landowners wanted some of their open, cleared or scrub land planted to forest trees. As a group farmers were, in general, the most disinterested in reforestation. Conversely, only only 20% of all woodland owners wanted to clear some or all of their woodland or forest tree plantations for some other use.

The large number of landowners not interested in reforesting some or part of their land sets some limitations as to the size one should expect the Ministry's reforestation program to be in order to meet expected demands for service. Analyses of the data provided by this survey will contribute towards the information required for determining how to promote private land programs most efficiently and effectively.

(8) *The comparison between the 1969 and the 1981 surveys of rural Southern Ontario landowners revealed a declining importance of farmers within the social fabric of rural landowners, but an increasing physical presence of farming in the rural landscape.*

Fewer landowners in the 1981 survey listed farming as their occupation (53 vs. 59%), farming as their primary reason for purchasing rural property (68 vs. 73%), and more distant residency (26 or more miles away) from their rural property (17 vs. 14%).

The average total rural land ownership remained virtually the same during the twelve years between the two surveys (225 vs. 222 acres); however, the average quantity of woodland decreased by 18% (70 vs. 85 acres). Landowners indicated that their property consisted proportionately of more open or cleared land (61 vs. 55%) and less woodland (31 vs. 38%). The percentage of landowners without any woodland increased marginally to 20% from 18% in 1969.

With respect to the desired acreage of woodland, fewer woodland owners wanted to have some of it cleared and used for another purpose (17 vs. 25%), whereas a greater proportion of open, cleared or scrubland owners desired to have some of it planted to forest trees (30 vs. 25%).

The most significant sociological change in the characteristics of rural landowners was a much higher level of education in 1981 than in 1969. Approximately 47% of the landowners in 1969 had no more than an elementary school education, but by 1981 this proportion declined to 31%. Meanwhile, some secondary or trade school training was reflected by 44 versus 38% of the landowners, and most significantly the percentage of college graduate landowners rose from 8% in 1969 to 18% in 1981.

The educational attainment level correlated with the landowner's occupation. There were fewer labourers or wage earners, clerical or office workers, and business or commercial workers. Similarly, the proportion of professionals increased from 5% in 1969 to 9% in 1981.

(9) *Non-Canadian residency of Ontario rural landowners and, therefore, quite possibly the ownership of rural property in the Province by foreign interests, is not a significant phenomenon.*

Based upon response to the question regarding landowner's place-of-residence and its distance to their rural property, and upon analysis of a sub-sample of the survey's mailing list, less than 5% of Ontario's landowners reside outside of Canada. These landowners may be Canadian citizens living in another country or foreign interests with mailing addresses in Canada.

Northern Ontario and the Algonquin Region had the greatest proportion of landowners residing more than 50 miles from their property. The Algonquin Region, in particular, had 22% of its rural landowners residing from 101 to 200 miles from their property reflecting the great concentration of the general population in the urban centres of southern Ontario.

However, residency, in general, should not be regarded as a factor in land use and good woodland management.

APPENDICES

QUESTIONNAIRE
1981
ONTARIO RURAL, PRIVATE LANDOWNER SURVEY

Please remember, the questions require only your choice of the answers which apply to your land in the township/s shown on your address label. Your answers are confidential.

Note: Bracketed figures on pages 3 and 7 represent average for those respondents showing some acreage in the defined category "0" values or no values for the defined category are not included.

	All of Ontario	Northern Ontario	Southern Ontario	Regions NW	NC	N	NE	Alg.	E	C	SW
1. How many acres of land do you own in the county, regional municipality, or judicial district shown on your address label on the preceding page? (3) ___ acres	641.0	1727.5	231.1	470.5	333.2	1319.0	2690.6	336.1	239.5	185.4	214.5
2. How many acres of land do you own in the township or townships shown on your address label on the preceding page? ___ acres	312.5	545.4	224.6	396.9	311.4	548.9	655.9	328.8	239.3	184.4	200.9

PLEASE ANSWER THE REST OF THE QUESTIONS WITH REGARD TO YOUR ACREAGE SHOWN IN NUMBER 2 ABOVE.

Check the Box Next to Your Answer

	% of all landowners with 50 or more acres										
3. Who owns this property? (CHECK ONE)											
☐ You, or you and your immediate family (1)	89.7	88.6	90.1	93.4	89.8	90.7	85.9	86.2	93.2	85.8	92.6
☐ You and individuals other than your immediate family (2)	2.8	4.0	2.4	3.2	2.4	3.3	4.9	4.9	2.0	2.6	1.4
☐ Company or corporation (3)	6.4	5.9	6.6	3.2	6.5	5.6	6.7	6.4	4.0	10.7	5.4
☐ Institutional organization (for example: boy scouts, religious order, fraternal organization) (4)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1
☐ Recreational interest group (for example: fish and hunt clubs, children's camps, skiing clubs) (5)	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
☐ Other, please specify (6)	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3

.....

.....

	All of Ontario	Northern Ontario	Southern Ontario	NW	NC	N	NE	Alg.	E	C	SW
4. When did you first become a landowner in this township/s? (CHECK ONE)	% of landowners with 50 or more acres										
[ ] Before 1920 (1)	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.4	2.2	2.1
[ ] 1920-1929 (2)	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.7	0.3	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6
[ ] 1930-1939 (3)	4.4	5.6	4.0	5.8	4.5	5.4	6.0	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.1
[ ] 1940-1949 (4)	11.7	11.3	11.9	14.7	8.9	9.6	11.6	12.0	11.7	11.5	12.3
[ ] 1950-1959 (5)	17.6	15.7	18.4	17.9	16.2	13.7	15.7	20.1	17.6	15.7	19.9
[ ] 1960-1964 (6)	11.9	11.8	12.0	12.7	13.7	8.9	12.1	10.9	10.5	11.6	13.6
[ ] 1965-1969 (7)	14.6	13.3	15.1	11.0	13.7	15.5	13.0	11.6	15.1	17.1	15.1
[ ] 1970-1974 (8)	17.0	18.3	16.5	16.1	20.3	20.0	17.7	17.5	18.1	17.6	14.4
[ ] 1975-1979 (9)	16.1	16.8	15.8	15.6	17.9	19.2	16.0	17.6	16.7	16.5	14.1
[ ] 1980 or later (0)	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.9	3.0	3.5	2.7	2.9
5. How did you first obtain the land in this township/s? (CHECK ONE)	% of landowners with 50 or more acres										
[ ] Bought it (1)	84.5	81.5	85.7	79.9	81.9	79.8	82.7	81.4	82.2	88.7	87.5
[ ] By tax sale (2)	1.4	3.4	0.6	7.8	3.4	3.0	2.1	2.7	0.8	0.1	0.1
[ ] Received it as a gift (3)	2.4	3.4	2.0	2.6	3.8	2.8	3.8	3.0	2.2	1.7	1.5
[ ] Inherited it (4)	10.7	10.1	11.0	6.9	10.2	11.9	10.3	11.6	13.5	8.7	10.7
[ ] By foreclosure or debt settlement (5)	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1
[ ] Other, please specify (6)	0.6	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.7	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1
.....											
IF YOU DID NOT BUY LAND IN THIS TOWNSHIP, PLEASE SKIP TO NUMBER 7											
6. What was your main reason for buying land in this township/s? (CHECK ONE)	% of land purchasers only										
[ ] For personal farming	55.2	34.7	62.8	37.7	22.0	43.7	33.4	24.1	56.3	62.9	81.2
[ ] For tenant farming	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.6
[ ] For a second home (including a weekend or summer home)	3.4	4.6	3.0	3.3	4.8	4.7	4.9	8.1	3.5	2.8	0.9
[ ] As a new permanent residence (including a retirement home)	11.5	18.1	9.1	16.7	27.2	19.9	15.3	14.8	12.7	9.4	4.6
[ ] As a financial investment	4.9	6.8	4.3	7.9	4.8	6.0	7.3	6.1	4.4	6.3	2.1
[ ] For the satisfaction of owning land	3.4	4.6	2.9	5.9	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.6	3.0	3.2	2.0
[ ] For the satisfaction of owning woodland	2.9	4.5	2.4	3.6	4.4	2.4	5.7	8.1	2.7	1.6	0.5
[ ] For commercial timber production	1.2	2.4	0.8	2.6	5.2	1.6	1.9	3.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
[ ] For personal recreational purposes	4.2	6.8	3.3	3.9	5.6	5.8	8.5	10.5	4.7	1.0	1.2
[ ] For commercial recreational purposes	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.9	2.2	0.5	1.3	0.2
[ ] Other reason, please specify.....	3.3	4.9	2.8	3.9	6.0	3.9	5.4	4.0	2.7	3.5	1.8
Multi reasons	8.2	10.8	7.2	12.5	14.0	6.3	11.3	13.5	8.3	6.4	4.8

80

	All of Ontario	Northern Ontario	Southern Ontario	NW	NC	N	NE	Alg.	E	C	SW
7. How many acres of your land in this township/s are open or cleared land (for example: cropland or pasture)? ___ acres	111.5 (135.3)	76.4 (113.8)	124.8 (141.5)	116.8 (164.6)	43.2 (75.8)	88.9 (119.5)	67.1 (102.2)	49.3 (85.8)	114.5 (131.7)	127.4 (135.8)	159.4 (163.7)
8. How many acres of your land in this township/s are open or cleared land, but not used as cropland or pasture (for example: scrubland)? ___ acres	16.4 (39.4)	26.3 (57.9)	12.7 (31.5)	32.7 (75.4)	20.9 (41.0)	24.9 (55.8)	26.4 (58.5)	21.9 (47.8)	17.7 (39.5)	10.6 (27.3)	7.2 (20.1)
9. How many acres of your land in this township/s are too steep, rocky, or wet (for example: open bog, pond, marsh) for crops and trees? ___ acres	23.7 (53.0)	42.5 (80.8)	16.6 (39.8)	42.3 (76.6)	35.6 (65.6)	59.3 (120.4)	37.3 (70.6)	39.2 (67.2)	26.2 (54.3)	9.8 (24.1)	6.1 (19.4)
10. How many acres of your land in this township/s are in natural woodland (not including forest tree plantations)? ___ acres	155.3 (189.7)	393.7 (429.2)	65.4 (83.7)	196.8 (210.1)	206.9 (218.1)	373.1 (428.9)	517.3 (560.7)	208.3 (220.8)	74.9 (94.5)	30.0 (38.9)	26.3 (36.6)
11. How many acres of your land in this township/s are in forest tree plantations? ___ acres	5.5 (40.9)	6.4 (75.5)	5.2 (33.7)	8.3 (126.3)	4.8 (40.3)	2.8 (46.3)	7.8 (84.3)	10.1 (56.2)	6.1 (38.6)	6.7 (39.1)	1.8 (13.5)
NOTE: The acreages shown in Numbers 7-11 should add up to your answer shown in Number 2.	312.5	545.4	224.6	396.9	311.4	548.9	655.9	328.8	239.4	184.4	200.9
	% of all landowners with 50 or more acres having some natural woodland and/or some forest tree plantations:										
	83.7	92.2	80.2	94.3	96.9	88.5	93.2	95.0	81.0	79.5	74.5
	with an average holding of:										
	192.2	430.8	88.0	217.6	218.5	424.7	563.4	230.0	99.9	46.1	37.7
	acres of natural woodland and forest tree plantations										

IF YOU DO NOT HAVE WOODLAND OR FOREST TREE PLANTATIONS IN THE TOWNSHIP/S SHOWN ON YOUR ADDRESS LABEL, PLEASE SKIP TO NUMBER 23 ON PAGE 7.

Note: Numbers in parenthesis represent the average for respondents showing some acreage in this category, i.e. zero or null responses are not included in the calculation of the average.

12. What is your main reason for having woodland or forest tree plantations on your property in this township/s? (CHECK ONE)

	All of Ontario	Northern Ontario	Southern Ontario	NW	NC	N	NE	Alg.	E	C	SW

15. What is your **main** reason for not having sold forest products from your woodland or forest tree plantations? (CHECK ONE)

	All of Ontario	Northern Ontario	Southern Ontario	NW	NC	N	NE	Alg.	E	C	SW
	Σ* of all woodland and/or plantation owners										
☐ I am too busy with other farming activities	6.3	5.5	6.7	4.4	6.5	5.1	5.7	2.0	7.3	7.8	7.6
☐ The woodland was acquired for other uses	6.4	9.9	4.9	7.2	12.9	6.2	11.6	9.1	4.8	5.8	2.2
☐ I do not know what or how to sell	5.2	6.5	4.6	11.1	6.5	6.2	5.4	7.1	3.3	4.8	4.1
☐ The prices were too low	1.4	1.9	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.6
☐ I do not have enough wood to make it profitable	8.9	7.1	9.7	7.2	4.7	10.3	6.2	6.3	8.9	12.2	9.8
☐ Tree cutting operations are unsightly	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.7	0.6	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.3
☐ I am opposed to cutting trees	3.5	2.9	3.8	3.3	4.1	1.7	2.9	2.6	2.9	4.2	4.7
☐ I could not find a suitable market	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.6
☐ I could not find a reliable buyer	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.5
☐ The trees are not large enough to sell	9.0	7.5	9.6	13.9	4.1	10.3	5.4	7.5	6.5	6.1	15.6
☐ The trees are too poor in quality to sell	3.9	3.4	4.1	4.4	1.8	4.5	3.1	2.6	1.7	5.0	5.9
☐ I only cut wood for my own use	32.4	29.5	33.6	20.0	31.2	27.7	32.5	35.4	41.8	32.8	27.6
☐ Tree cutting operations could damage the remaining trees	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.2
☐ Other, please specify	5.7	7.5	5.0	7.8	11.8	6.8	6.7	8.5	5.2	4.4	3.5
.....	14.4	14.8	14.2	15.6	12.9	15.4	14.9	14.1	14.0	13.9	14.7
.....											

PLEASE SKIP TO NUMBER 17

16. Which forest products have you **sold** from your woodland or forest tree plantations? (CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY)

	Σ** of woodland and/or plantation owners having sold forest products										
☐ Fuelwood	37.1	34.9	38.0	21.2	29.1	33.3	43.6	38.6	44.7	45.6	30.2
☐ Posts, poles or pilings	21.6	21.3	21.8	22.1	10.1	15.9	26.1	29.7	36.0	18.6	11.3
☐ Sawlogs (lumber logs)	64.8	44.0	73.3	23.9	41.8	34.8	56.9	73.5	57.6	62.0	87.4
☐ Veneer logs	14.8	17.9	13.5	0.0	12.7	18.8	27.8	23.3	13.6	11.8	9.2
☐ Pulpwood	32.8	70.1	17.6	90.3	91.1	69.6	53.9	37.3	40.5	4.6	1.1
☐ Christmas trees	6.8	8.0	6.3	2.7	6.3	1.5	12.9	9.2	7.6	10.1	2.1
☐ Maple syrup	9.9	4.8	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	15.7	15.5	14.3	7.1
☐ Other, please specify	2.5	2.0	2.7	2.7	3.8	0.0	1.7	2.8	4.9	1.7	1.9
.....											
.....											

	All of Ontario	Northern Ontario	Southern Ontario	NW	NC	N	NE	Alg.	E	C	SW
17. Which of the following forest management activities have you undertaken in your woodland or forest tree plantations? (CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY)											
								% of all woodland and/or plantation owners			
[ ] Tree planting (51)	15.9	10.0	18.5	8.5	16.2	3.4	11.5	17.0	20.0	18.7	17.9
[ ] Thinning	18.0	15.5	19.1	8.2	23.2	10.3	17.9	20.5	19.0	19.3	18.2
[ ] Pruning	5.1	3.9	5.6	1.5	4.6	2.0	5.2	8.0	6.0	5.3	4.4
[ ] Plowing firebreaks	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.6
[ ] Fencing the woodland	10.1	7.9	11.0	10.1	6.0	5.6	8.7	8.5	11.2	12.1	11.4
[ ] Developing access (roads, trails)	12.6	15.6	11.3	10.1	24.7	10.3	17.0	20.9	11.4	9.6	7.6
[ ] Removing low quality trees	31.1	22.7	34.8	15.9	22.5	14.7	28.2	33.6	35.6	34.8	34.9
[ ] Logging or tree harvesting	14.9	14.7	14.9	18.9	22.2	7.3	14.2	18.5	11.9	11.0	17.9
[ ] Insect/disease control measures	3.4	1.6	4.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.9	6.4	5.2	3.8	2.9
[ ] Other, please specify.....	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.7	3.2	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.2
[ ] None of the above (PLEASE SKIP TO NUMBER 19) (61)	34.2	41.1	31.2	45.4	34.2	54.9	36.0	30.4	31.3	33.3	30.2
18. What was your main reason for undertaking the activities in the question above? (CHECK ONE)											
								% of woodland and/or plantation owners having undertaken forest mgmt. activity			
[ ] Provide wood for my own use (62)	44.5	43.9	44.6	37.3	32.9	49.6	47.4	34.7	49.5	48.1	44.2
[ ] Improve my long-term investment	17.8	12.6	19.5	12.0	13.8	10.6	13.1	18.3	16.8	18.1	22.7
[ ] Provide wood for sale to others	5.9	8.8	5.0	12.7	17.1	7.3	5.7	6.7	3.6	4.3	5.5
[ ] Wildlife management	2.7	2.9	2.6	4.9	0.7	3.6	2.8	3.2	2.3	1.8	3.0
[ ] Woodland recreation for my own use	6.1	7.2	5.7	7.0	7.9	5.8	7.4	9.3	4.5	6.6	4.2
[ ] Commercial woodland recreation	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	2.0	2.2	0.4	1.8	0.0	1.1	0.2
[ ] Other, please specify..... (63)	7.4	5.6	8.1	6.3	5.9	5.1	5.5	6.5	8.7	8.9	7.9
Multi reasons	14.9	18.0	13.8	9.0	19.7	16.1	17.6	19.6	14.7	11.1	12.3
19. Would you be interested in purchasing insurance for your woodland or forest tree plantation/s? (64)											
								% of all woodland and/or plantation owners			
[ ] Yes (1)	14.3	16.8	13.3	15.5	26.1	11.6	16.7	24.5	17.1	10.8	7.1
[ ] No (2)	85.7	83.2	86.7	84.5	73.9	88.4	83.3	75.5	82.9	89.2	92.9
20. Would you be interested in actively participating in a regional woodland owners' association which could lead you to better forest management information, forest product markets, etc.? (65)											
								% of all woodland and/or plantation owners			
[ ] Yes (1)	32.7	33.6	32.3	35.4	37.6	24.6	35.7	37.2	35.3	30.3	29.4
[ ] No (2)	67.3	66.4	67.7	64.6	62.4	75.4	64.3	62.8	64.7	69.7	70.6

	All of Ontario	Northern Ontario	Southern Ontario	NW	NC	N	NE	Alg.	E	C	SW
21. How do you find the present federal and Ontario income tax regulations dealing with woodland and forest tree plantations affect your forest management objectives on your property?											
☐ Favourably (1)	7.1	5.8	7.7	7.7	5.6	6.0	5.1	7.4	7.5	6.6	8.8
☐ Neutral (2)	16.0	15.9	16.0	17.8	15.7	9.7	17.8	16.5	15.6	15.4	16.3
☐ Unfavourably (3)	7.1	6.3	7.4	5.2	8.0	6.8	6.0	8.5	7.3	5.7	8.2
☐ No opinion (4)	69.8	72.0	68.9	69.3	70.7	77.6	71.0	67.7	69.6	72.2	66.7
				%* of all woodland and/or plantation owners							
22. Would you like to clear some or all of your woodland or forest tree plantations for some other use? (CHECK ONE)											
☐ Yes (1)	19.5	26.6	16.6	34.8	29.7	30.4	21.4	15.4	13.1	15.2	20.5
☐ No (2)	80.5	73.4	83.4	65.2	70.3	69.6	78.6	84.6	86.9	84.8	79.5
If yes, how many acres?											
___ acres	5.9	14.2	2.8	32.2	9.1	17.2	8.4	6.3	3.4	1.7	3.4
	(46.8)	(77.2)	(26.6)	(128.8)	(41.2)	(82.8)	(59.5)	(57.4)	(42.4)	(18.5)	(13.7)
23. Would you like to have any of your open, cleared, or scrub land planted to forest trees? (CHECK ONE)				%* of all woodland and/or plantation owners							
☐ Yes (1)	29.8	29.0	30.1	26.6	36.0	22.5	30.8	35.2	34.4	29.6	26.6
☐ No (2)	70.2	71.0	69.9	73.4	64.0	77.5	69.2	64.8	65.6	70.4	73.4
If yes, how many acres?											
___ acres	4.9	7.4	4.0	7.3	11.1	4.9	7.5	6.5	6.4	3.1	2.3
	(23.1)	(38.7)	(18.0)	(41.1)	(42.9)	(34.7)	(37.7)	(31.7)	(26.5)	(13.3)	(11.1)
24. Are you familiar with the Woodlands Improvement Act (private landowner-provincial government) assistance program? (CHECK ONE)				% of all landowners with some open, cleared, or scrub land							
☐ Yes, and I am taking part in it; (1) PLEASE CONTINUE TO NUMBER 25	5.7	1.2	7.4	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.9	8.0	8.6	5.5	7.7
☐ Yes, and I have inquired about it; (2) PLEASE SKIP TO NUMBER 26	2.7	2.3	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	3.2	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.5
☐ Yes, but I do not require such a program for my land; (3) PLEASE SKIP TO NUMBER 26	8.9	7.1	9.6	7.4	6.9	7.6	6.9	8.0	8.5	9.6	10.9
☐ Yes, but I am not interested in it; (4) PLEASE SKIP TO NUMBER 26	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.0	1.7	3.6	3.0	3.9	4.0	2.1	3.7
☐ No, but I would like to know more about it; (5) PLEASE SKIP TO NUMBER 26	51.0	58.8	48.0	59.8	64.6	56.8	57.8	52.0	48.0	50.9	44.3
☐ No, and I am not interested in it; (6) PLEASE SKIP TO NUMBER 26	28.5	27.7	28.8	28.4	25.3	29.8	27.3	24.4	28.0	29.0	30.8

	All of Ontario	Northern Ontario	Southern Ontario	NW	NC	N	NE	Alg.	E	C	SW
25. Are you satisfied with the assistance provided to you by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources on your woodland or forest tree plantation? (CHECK ONE)											
☐ Yes (1)	85.9	80.0	86.3	28.4	100.0	100.0	75.0	83.3	85.8	92.0	85.7
☐ No (2), please explain briefly	14.1	20.0	13.7	28.4	0.0	0.0	25.0	16.7	14.2	8.0	14.3
26. Are you familiar with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources' forest management advisory services available to private landowners? (CHECK ONE)											
☐ Yes, and I have used those services (1)	8.7	2.9	10.9	2.7	2.1	1.3	3.9	11.1	10.4	9.6	11.9
☐ Yes, and I have inquired about them (2)	3.5	2.3	4.0	1.5	1.0	1.3	3.3	5.0	3.8	3.6	3.9
☐ Yes, but I do not require such services for my land (3)	10.6	8.2	11.5	9.5	6.9	8.3	8.0	10.0	9.1	11.7	13.5
☐ Yes, but I am not interested in them (4)	3.3	2.8	3.5	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.3	4.8	1.8	3.9
☐ No, but I would like to know more about them (5)	49.5	59.0	45.8	57.6	65.4	59.3	57.7	50.1	47.7	47.5	41.7
☐ No, and I am not interested in them (6)	24.5	24.8	24.3	26.1	21.5	26.8	24.3	20.6	24.3	25.8	24.9
27. Are you familiar with the Ontario Managed Forest Tax Reduction Program? (CHECK ONE)											
☐ Yes, and I am taking part in it (1)	4.3	1.7	5.3	1.5	3.1	0.7	1.9	9.7	4.8	3.9	4.7
☐ Yes, and I have inquired about it (2)	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.8
☐ Yes, but I do not require such a program for my land (3)	6.6	4.9	7.3	4.7	2.8	6.7	4.8	3.9	6.0	9.3	8.0
☐ Yes, but I am not interested in it (4)	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.7	2.2	3.0	1.5	2.7
☐ No, but I would like to know more about it (5)	58.5	63.4	56.6	61.7	65.7	62.2	63.8	61.7	58.3	55.7	54.0
☐ No, and I am not interested in it (6)	27.0	26.0	27.4	29.7	25.6	26.4	24.8	21.0	26.6	28.4	29.8
28. Are you aware that landowners in Ontario may purchase forest tree nursery stock from an Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources tree nursery? (CHECK ONE)											
☐ Yes (1)	64.7	52.3	69.4	48.0	64.2	42.3	54.7	68.9	67.1	66.5	73.1
☐ No (2)	35.3	47.7	30.6	52.0	35.8	57.7	45.3	31.1	32.9	33.5	26.9

	All of Ontario	Northern Ontario	Southern Ontario	NW	NC	N	NE	Alg.	E	C	SW
29. Do you have any municipal tree cutting by-laws in the township/s in which this property is located? (CHECK ONE)	% of all landowners with 50 or more acres										
☐ Yes (1)	14.7	2.5	19.3	2.0	1.7	3.8	2.3	4.1	3.3	9.1	42.0
☐ No (2)	24.4	40.3	18.4	40.1	42.1	37.5	41.1	33.1	28.2	14.7	9.0
☐ I am unsure (3)	19.9	16.2	21.3	13.2	19.3	15.6	16.6	17.3	20.1	24.7	21.2
☐ I do not know (4)	41.0	41.0	41.0	44.7	36.9	43.1	40.0	45.5	48.4	51.4	27.8
30. Do you have acceptable access to and on your property in this township/s which provides for carrying out land management activities? (CHECK ONE)	% of all landowners with 50 or more acres										
☐ Yes (1)	79.7	76.8	80.9	79.5	74.6	78.2	75.8	76.2	79.7	82.4	82.5
☐ No (2)	20.3	23.2	19.1	20.5	25.4	21.8	24.2	23.8	20.3	17.6	17.5
31. Where do you live in relation to your property in the township/s shown on your address label? (CHECK ONE)	%* of all individual landowners										
☐ On or within 5 miles (1)	68.6	56.6	73.1	59.3	56.1	58.9	54.7	46.4	70.8	75.5	83.4
☐ Within 6-25 miles (2)	10.4	12.1	9.7	7.8	17.1	10.3	12.9	10.8	10.3	10.1	8.7
☐ Within 26-50 miles (3)	4.1	6.1	3.3	3.0	11.9	1.9	7.4	3.3	4.7	4.7	1.5
☐ Within 51-100 miles (4)	4.2	1.8	5.2	0.3	1.9	0.7	2.8	8.1	4.7	7.3	3.0
☐ Within 101-200 miles (5)	4.7	2.9	5.4	3.0	0.4	1.4	4.2	22.1	4.5	1.3	2.1
☐ Within 201-400 miles (6)	2.6	5.6	1.5	1.8	0.4	5.6	8.3	5.7	1.9	0.2	0.5
☐ More than 400 miles away (7)	5.4	15.0	1.8	24.7	12.3	21.1	9.7	3.7	3.0	0.9	0.9
32. During which time period were you born? (CHECK ONE)											
☐ 1911 or earlier (1)	11.2	11.0	11.2	9.6	8.2	12.9	11.5	14.9	10.5	11.4	10.2
☐ 1912-1916 (2)	8.6	8.7	8.5	10.5	5.9	7.3	9.5	12.0	8.6	9.7	6.4
☐ 1917-1921 (3)	11.1	10.8	11.2	13.2	12.6	9.4	10.2	12.6	11.1	12.7	9.9
☐ 1922-1926 (4)	13.4	14.2	13.2	13.2	15.2	14.1	14.3	13.0	13.5	13.7	12.7
☐ 1927-1931 (5)	14.2	13.6	14.5	13.8	15.6	11.7	13.7	15.3	16.0	13.5	13.9
☐ 1932-1936 (6)	12.0	13.1	11.6	11.7	11.2	13.8	13.8	9.9	11.8	11.4	12.4
☐ 1937-1941 (7)	10.3	9.1	10.8	9.6	9.3	9.8	8.6	7.2	11.4	10.0	12.2
☐ 1942-1946 (8)	8.7	8.0	9.0	7.2	8.6	9.1	7.5	6.9	9.0	7.9	10.4
☐ 1947-1951 (9)	6.1	6.8	5.8	7.5	6.3	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.3	5.7	6.0
☐ 1952 or later (0)	4.3	4.7	4.2	3.6	7.1	4.9	4.3	2.1	2.8	4.2	5.8

33. How much schooling have you had? (CHECK ONE)	All of Ontario	Northern Ontario	Southern Ontario	NW	NC	N	NE	Alg.	E	C	SW
				% of all individual landowners							
☐ Eight years of public school or less (1)	31.2	31.8	31.0	28.1	26.6	39.0	31.2	30.7	27.6	30.5	33.6
☐ Some high/secondary school (2)	31.1	27.4	32.5	32.1	24.3	22.6	28.8	27.8	32.1	30.8	35.8
☐ Some trade/technical/commercial school (3)	11.9	13.8	11.1	14.7	14.6	13.3	13.4	13.1	11.7	12.1	9.4
☐ Some college or university (4)	7.6	8.9	7.2	9.8	12.7	8.1	7.9	9.7	7.0	7.5	6.1
☐ Graduation from college, university, or further education (5)	17.4	16.9	17.6	14.7	21.3	15.5	17.0	18.1	20.2	18.9	14.9
☐ Other, please specify (6)	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.7	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.2
.....											

34. What is your occupation? (CHECK ONE)											
				% of all individual landowners							
☐ Farmer (1)	44.6	23.4	52.6	29.1	15.2	25.2	22.9	19.8	42.2	53.6	71.0
☐ Labourer-wage earner (2)	7.5	14.2	5.0	15.5	17.5	14.8	12.6	8.3	5.6	5.0	3.3
☐ Clerk-office worker (3)	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.2	3.3	1.4	2.3	2.4	1.0	1.1	0.9
☐ Skilled tradesman (e.g., welder, plumber, electrician, etc.) (4)	9.1	14.6	7.0	13.0	15.2	16.7	14.0	14.2	7.9	5.7	4.5
☐ Business or commercial (e.g., salesman, storekeeper, wholesaler, etc.) (5)	6.7	8.8	5.9	8.5	7.1	9.6	9.1	9.6	5.6	7.8	3.4
☐ Professional (e.g., teacher, engineer, lawyer, etc.) (6)	9.7	11.0	9.2	10.9	13.8	8.7	11.2	12.7	12.9	10.2	5.0
☐ Housewife or housekeeper (7)	4.4	5.4	4.1	3.3	7.4	5.2	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.0	3.4
☐ Retired (8)	12.8	16.5	11.3	14.8	14.9	15.3	18.1	20.6	12.5	10.3	7.7
☐ Other, please specify (9)	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.6	5.6	3.1	4.2	7.6	7.5	2.2	0.8
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APPENDIX B

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NORTHWESTERN REGION

Property Area Size Class in Acres	Number of Properties	Total Area of Properties in Acres	Number of Wooded Acre Properties	Area of Wooded Acre Parcels in Acres
5.00 - 24.99	1,594	18,300.68	24	212.04
25.00 - 49.99	1,399	53,079.05	92	1,990.51
50.00 - 99.99	1,841	141,314.55	414	17,223.60
100.00 - 199.99	3,294	508,979.73	1,305	120,794.88
200.00 - 299.99	125	29,130.97	54	6,757.01
300.00 - 499.99	84	29,246.06	38	6,701.28
500.00 - 999.99	31	21,167.70	5	1,736.10
1,000.00 - 1,999.99	11	13,442.25	-	-
2,000.00 & more	2	4,827.17	-	-
TOTAL	8,381	819,488.16	1,932	155,415.42
TOTAL, Excluding properties of less than 50 acres	5,388	748,108.43	1,816	153,212.87

SOURCE: Ontario Ministry of Revenue, Special Compilation, 1981.

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Property Area Size Class in Acres	Number of Properties	Total Area of Properties in Acres	Number of Wooded Acre Properties	Area of Wooded Acre Parcels in Acres
5.00 - 24.99	3,243	37,640.31	13	124.30
25.00 - 49.99	1,730	63,462.93	50	931.95
50.00 - 99.99	1,991	148,742.96	209	8,181.14
100.00 - 199.99	2,653	389,357.29	324	25,512.45
200.00 - 299.99	108	25,653.12	1	122.26
300.00 - 499.99	90	31,596.82	1	277.00
500.00 - 999.99	15	11,262.85	-	-
1,000.00 - 1,999.99	4	4,999.44	-	-
2,000.00 & more	7	65,016.89	-	-
TOTAL	9,841	777,732.61	598	35,149.10
TOTAL, Excluding properties of less than 50 acres	4,868	676,629.37	535	34,092.85

SOURCE: Ontario Ministry of Revenue,
Special Compilation, 1981.

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN REGION

Property Area Size Class in Acres	Number of Properties	Total Area of Properties in Acres	Number of Wooded Acre Properties	Area of Wooded Acre Parcels in Acres
5.00 - 24.99	1,846	24,233.32	17	140.15
25.00 - 49.99	4,556	174,147.87	86	1,627.98
50.00 - 99.99	3,147	234,248.55	689	27,401.41
100.00 - 199.99	4,736	715,479.53	1,499	123,218.92
200.00 - 299.99	51	11,562.14	5	586.76
300.00 - 499.99	16	5,501.55	1	314.98
500.00 - 999.99	5	3,145.53	-	-
1,000.00 - 1,999.99	3	5,387.00	-	-
2,000.00 & more	11	117,202.15	-	-
TOTAL	14,371	1,290,907.64	2,297	153,290.20
TOTAL, Excluding properties of less than 50 acres	7,969	1,092,526.45	2,194	151,522.07

SOURCE: Ontario Ministry of Revenue,
Special Compilation, 1981.

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NORTHEASTERN REGION

Property Area Size Class in Acres	Number of Properties	Total Area of Properties in Acres	Number of Wooded Acre Properties	Area of Wooded Acre Parcels in Acres
5.00 - 24.99	7,446	87,358.79	127	1,783.08
25.00 - 49.99	5,336	196,344.69	469	9,348.65
50.00 - 99.99	8,565	664,824.87	2,600	111,487.04
100.00 - 199.99	11,551	1,470,536.83	3,603	270,885.76
200.00 - 299.99	556	132,816.89	80	10,769.37
300.00 - 499.99	457	151,089.48	48	8,540.67
500.00 - 999.99	26	17,688.36	-	-
1,000.00 - 1,999.99	10	14,937.28	1	392.00
2,000.00 & more	15	135,004.32	-	-
TOTAL	33,962	2,870,601.51	6,928	413,206.57
TOTAL, Excluding properties of less than 50 acres	21,180	2,586,898.03	6,332	402,074.84

SOURCE: Ontario Ministry of Revenue, Special Compilation, 1981.

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ALGONQUIN REGION

Property Area Size Class in Acres	Number of Properties	Total Area of Properties in Acres	Number of Wooded Acre Properties	Area of Wooded Acre Parcels in Acres
5.00 - 24.99	12,440	145,614.84	248	2,384.53
25.00 - 49.99	6,224	222,842.46	605	12,683.00
50.00 - 99.99	12,707	991,323.77	2,793	118,405.44
100.00 - 199.99	11,707	1,346,886.17	3,247	223,992.79
200.00 - 299.99	1,571	343,432.04	663	90,784.35
300.00 - 499.99	449	161,019.17	143	34,374.91
500.00 - 999.99	118	79,676.58	27	8,827.10
1,000.00 - 1,999.99	27	33,678.87	3	3,228.00
2,000.00 & more	12	139,973.38	-	-
TOTAL	45,255	3,464,447.28	7,729	494,680.12
TOTAL, Excluding properties of less than 50 acres	26,591	3,095,989.98	6,876	479,612.59

SOURCE: Ontario Ministry of Revenue, Special Compilation, 1981.

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

EASTERN REGION

Property Area Size Class in Acres	Number of Properties	Total Area of Properties in Acres	Number of Wooded Acre Properties	Area of Wooded Acre Parcels in Acres
5.00 - 24.99	16,448	231,101.93	528	5,316.69
25.00 - 49.99	11,468	459,837.67	2,087	33,053.07
50.00 - 99.99	21,250	1,554,976.68	8,294	208,658.75
100.00 - 199.99	17,031	2,110,762.41	8,539	377,880.64
200.00 - 299.99	2,733	596,305.60	1,310	125,753.03
300.00 - 499.99	617	221,355.40	269	46,180.15
500.00 - 999.99	125	78,009.20	33	11,882.98
1,000.00 - 1,999.99	17	21,190.48	1	938.00
2,000.00 & more	1	2,067.43	-	-
TOTAL	69,690	5,275,606.80	21,061	809,663.31
TOTAL, Excluding properties of less than 50 acres	41,774	4,584,667.20	18,446	771,293.55

SOURCE: Ontario Ministry of Revenue,
Special Compilation, 1981.

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

CENTRAL REGION*

Property Area Size Class in Acres	Number of Properties	Total Area of Properties in Acres	Number of Wooded Acre Properties	Area of Wooded Acre Parcels in Acres
5.00 - 24.99	40,921	474,765.96	1,600	9,674.13
25.00 - 49.99	17,162	641,378.26	4,132	43,880.08
50.00 - 99.99	25,963	1,952,269.15	12,249	198,085.35
100.00 - 199.99	15,888	1,901,188.84	9,905	247,698.69
200.00 - 299.99	1,454	317,952.73	910	46,187.77
300.00 - 499.99	273	99,733.25	96	9,292.09
500.00 - 999.99	73	48,487.21	8	1,794.00
1,000.00 - 1,999.99	10	13,004.06	2	248.00
2,000.00 & more	4	11,117.94	-	-
TOTAL	101,748	5,459,897.40	28,902	556,860.11
TOTAL, Excluding properties of less than 50 acres	43,665	4,343,753.18	23,170	503,305.90

* NOTE: Excludes the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto

SOURCE: Ontario Ministry of Revenue,
Special Compilation, 1981.

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

SOUTHWESTERN REGION

Property Area Size Class in Acres	Number of Properties	Total Area of Properties in Acres	Number of Wooded Acre Properties	Area of Wooded Acre Parcels in Acres
5.00 - 24.99	18,706	231,232.46	1,055	7,487.25
25.00 - 49.99	17,109	650,450.55	4,300	44,577.04
50.00 - 99.99	35,790	2,597,302.23	16,658	231,705.29
100.00 - 199.99	25,030	2,909,002.06	17,065	329,227.62
200.00 - 299.99	1,631	356,885.27	1,168	56,699.55
300.00 - 499.99	269	94,624.73	112	11,805.86
500.00 - 999.99	53	32,861.19	15	2,506.26
1,000.00 - 1,999.99	14	17,557.52	1	658.50
2,000.00 & more	4	15,005.66	1	95.00
TOTAL	98,606	6,904,921.67	40,375	684,762.37
TOTAL, Excluding properties of less than 50 acres	62,791	6,023,238.66	35,020	632,698.08

SOURCE: Ontario Ministry of Revenue,
Special Compilation, 1981.

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO*

Property Area Size Class in Acres	Number of Properties	Total Area of Properties in Acres	Number of Wooded Acre Properties	Area of Wooded Acre Parcels in Acres
5.00 - 24.99	102,644	1,250,248.29	3,612	27,122.17
25.00 - 49.99	64,984	2,461,543.48	11,821	148,092.28
50.00 - 99.99	111,254	8,285,002.76	43,906	921,148.02
100.00 - 199.99	91,890	11,352,192.86	45,487	1,719,211.75
200.00 - 299.99	8,229	1,813,738.76	4,191	337,660.10
300.00 - 499.99	2,255	794,166.46	708	117,486.94
500.00 - 999.99	446	292,298.62	88	26,746.44
1,000.00 - 1,999.99	96	124,196.90	8	5,464.50
2,000.00 & more	56	490,214.94	1	95.00
TOTAL	381,854	26,863,603.07	109,822	3,303,027.20
TOTAL, Excluding properties of less than 50 acres	214,226	23,151,811.30	94,389	3,127,812.75

* NOTE: Excludes the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto and all assessment roll properties of less than 5.00 acres.

SOURCE: Ontario Ministry of Revenue, Special Compilation, 1981.